THE

COMPLETE FLORIST;

OR, THE

Lady and Gentleman's Recreation

IN THE

FLOWER GARDEN;

BEING

A choice COMPENDIUM of what hath been worthy Notice, for the Propagation, Raiſing, Planting, Increaſing, and Preſerving the rareſt FLOWERS and PLANTS.

WHEREIN

Each FLOWER is ſo particularly deſcribed, that none can be at a Loſs to know the Contents of the FLOWER-GARDEN. With full Directions for managing the different Sorts of

AURICULAS,	HYACINTHS,
ANEMONIES,	TULIPS,
NARCISSUS's,	And all BULBOUS ROOTS.

TOGETHER WITH

DIRECTIONS what to do each MONTH in the YEAR.

The SECOND EDITION,
Corrected and Improved.

Along yon bluſhing borders, bright with dew,
And in yon mingled wilderneſs of Flow'rs,
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms ev'ry grove;
Throws out the Snow-Drop and the Crocus firſt,
The Daiſy, Primroſe, Violet darkly blue,
And Polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes.

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The Neceſſary TOOLS *and* INSTRUMENTS *for* GARDENING.

A Skreen for fining.

A wire riddle for ſifting earth.

Spades two, a bigger and a leſs.

Hoes of ſeveral ſizes.

Pruning hook and knife.

Grafting knives, ſaw, chiſſel and mallet.

Pen-knife and ſciſſars.

Line and rule.

Trowels, broad, narrow, and hollow.

Garden ſheers and hammer.

Two iron rakes, a bigger and longer in the head, a ſhorter with teeth thicker ſet.

A rake with a broad head, without teeth, for ſmoothing the earth in a bed.

Several twig baſkets or whiſkets, and birch beeſoms.

Watering pots, one with a head full of ſmall holes, another only with a pipe, another with a ſmall neck, the bottom full of holes.

The firſt is to water plants in ſummer.

The ſecond to water pots with rank water, wherein the dung of ſheep, poultry, &c. hath been ſteeped, that it may be put to the roots without ſtaining the leaves.

The third being put into water, will fill from the bottom, which will ſtay in ſo long as you ſtop out the air with your thumb at the top; this ſerves to water young and tender ſeedlings of Auriculas, Gilliflowers, and ſuch like, without waſhing the earth from them, for by the motion of your thumb, you may cauſe the water to fall gently upon them, more or leſs, as you ſhall deſire.

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THE

COMPLETE FLORIST.

A Garden's Situation, Soil, and proper Compoſts, for the ſame.

THE ſituation of a Garden ought to be in free and open air to the eaſt and ſouth, (but ſouth eaſt is to be preferred) and the north defended by the houſe or tall trees. The ſoil ought to be good, deep and light, which if dry and warm, then level is moſt commodious; if cold and moiſt, the declining or ſhelving towards the ſun is beſt; a loamy land, the ſadder the colour the better, and beſt with a ſandy mixture, but it muſt be mellow withal.

If your land be not ſo naturally, it muſt be made ſo by art.

If your land is clayey, make channels to draw off the water which ſuch land long contains; and if it continues ſtiff, cold, and moiſt, then dig it often, throwing it on heaps or ridges; the ſun and

froſts will meliorate it; mix with it a great deal of ſea ſand, if to be had, for want whereof river or brook ſand, or the ſand that the land floods have left, according to the quantity of your ridges, filling the gutters between the heaps or rows with old thatch, either of ſtraw, fern, or heath, mixing it with the earth in thoſe trenches you intend for beds for your flowers. Your alleys or walks need not that trouble, for the more barren they are, the better. Had you peat or turf aſhes, 'twere excellent for mixing with this kind of ſoil, in want whereof any aſhes may be uſed, but in greater quantity.—Lime is good alſo, the bottom of wood piles, ſaw-duſt, all ſorts of rotten wood, or all theſe mentioned, often turned over, will make the beſt improvement, not forgetting a conſiderable quantity of old cow-dung.

Chalky land, being alſo naturally cold, is to be improved by warm and light compoſts, and to be dealt withal as your clayey ground, but more moderately.

Marly land is cold and heavy, yet rich and deep; turning it up, often expoſing it to the air, turns it to good earth, but mix with it warm and light compoſitions.

Sandy land is the beſt for your uſe of the four laſt mentioned, and beſt improved, mixing marle, the mud of ponds, lakes or ſtanding waters, a ſupply of which it often requires; but mix not with it hot dung, but make uſe of the moſt cooling.

Towards ſome of theſe will you find your ground related, and accordingly muſt you uſe means to improve it, and ſuitable to the plants or flowers you intend to beſtow therein.

And becauſe dung is uſed in all, you muſt know, that horſe dung is beſt for plants of quick digeſtion and growth, for trees or plants that ſhoot much in

a

a year; for it yields a great fume, and they cannot diſpoſe of it.

Cow-dung is excellent for moſt ſorts of rare flowers, if firſt it be thorough rotten, then dried and beaten to duſt, and ſome fine freſh earth mixed with it.

Deer's-dung is much of the nature of that of cows and oxen, but more proper for tender and ſmall plants.

Sheep's-dung of the ſame nature is alſo put into water, ſo much that by ſtirring it may turn to a pap; and when diſſolved, mix with it fine ſifted earth four or five times more in quantity than the ſheep's dung. This is an excellent compoſt for the moſt fibrous rooted flowers, the tuberous alſo affect this mixture; ſuch a mixture of neat's dung is good for the ſame uſes, and better if you are forced to tranſplant a good flower in the ſummer out of its ſeaſon; for planted in this, the liquid matter adheres to it ſo cooling and moiſt, that it will cauſe the plant to thrive as well as if it had been planted in its proper ſeaſon.

Swine's-dung, by their trampling where they feed, and by often urining, is by that means trod into the earth, and ſo improved into ſuch a compoſt, as allays the rankneſs of ſome light and rich ſoils that breed canker worms, vermin, and various inſects that deſtroy your choiceſt plants, and is a rich, fat, and cooling manure, ſucceſsfully uſed in flower or kitchen gardens, but moſt excellent for fruit trees.

Aſs's-dung comes near the nature of deer's or ſheep's-dung, *&c.* but not ſo rich.

Pigeon's-dung, nay, that of all corn-fed fowls, is primarily very hot; if their dung is laid in a heap in the air, and moiſtened till its heat is over, it makes a rich improver of your gardens.

Mud of ponds;—if your ground be light, uſe ſtiff mud; if your ſoil be ſtiff or cold, uſe light or ſandy mud; there is no garden ground but one of theſe is good for.

Saw-duſt, after it hath lain in a moiſt place till rotten, having its ſharpneſs abated, hath the nature of rotten wood, or wood pile duſt, but the chiefeſt is rotten willow, or willow earth, to make a light ſoil for fibrous rooted flowers, and chiefly for Auriculas.

Aſhes are good, unleſs they have been buck'd withal, then they are hurtful; but chiefly the aſhes of any vegetables burned are moſt advantageous, the aſhes of vegetables like thoſe you intend to ſet in the earth being mixed with them.

Rotten ſtraw mixed with earth makes it light and a pleaſing bed for beſt Anemonies, as well as other flowers with fibrous roots.

Green ſlime of ſtanding waters, dried and beaten ſmall in fine duſt, and then mixed with good freſh earth, is very ſucceſsfully uſed in raiſing ſeveral ſorts of flower ſeeds.

Of theſe ſeveral ſorts of compoſt, as you ſhall ſtand in need of, ought you yearly to make proviſion, that you may have them ready when there is occaſion to uſe them, as you will find in the following pages directed.

WALKS.

In order to make good walks for your garden, you ſhould firſt take away all the good ſoil in them below the roots of any graſs or weeds: fill them two or three inches with coarſe gravel unſkreened, laying it round and higheſt in the middle, then roll it well afterwards with ſkreened gravel, lay two inches more thick upon it, keeping it in the ſame proportion as before-mentioned, rolling

rolling it oft and well, but the ſides next your beds ſhould be laid a foot and a half, or two foot, according to the breadth of your walk, with good turf, from whence the heat of the ſun cannot be reflected as from the gravel, to the prejudice of the neighbouring flowers, making them much ſooner loſe their beauty and leaves.

BORDERS AND BEDS.

If your borders and beds be ſet with ſtone, which is the nobleſt, (and moſt chargeable, if well worked and moulded) let it be ſuch that will not moulder, peel and crack, as I have ſeen many.

If ſet with bricks, which is next, let them be well burnt.

If with ſawed rail, inch and half thick at leaſt, and five inches broad; if not well ſeaſoned, or new ſawed, throw them in a pit of water for a fortnight, then take them out, and dry them a day or two gently on a kiln, which will make them ready for planing, and cyphering of the outward upper edges; and when every piece is fitted to the lengths of work they are intended for, let them be well drenched in linſeed oil, with a ſwine's briſtle bruſh, both the in and outſide; if you grind ſome red lead with the oil, it will bind the faſter, and dry the ſooner, which done, you may put them into what colour you will, but the beſt is a light ſtone colour; by painting them over with white lead and umbre, ground together on a painter's ſtone with linſeed oil, it will not only look well, but be very durable, when dry ſet together, and firmly placed in the ground, by being faſtened to pieces of ſtrong wood, ſet at ſuch diſtances in the ground, that the ſun may not warp them; the rail three

inches above the gravel walk, which cannot be quite finiſhed till that is done; then fill them up with good ſkreened earth, or ſuch as hath been ſifted through a wire riddle, laying the earth round and higher in the middle than the top of the rail.

JANUARY.

VIOLETS.

THE leſſer early bulbous Violet cometh into view, on a ſmall ſtalk, about ſeven or eight inches high, from between two pale green narrow leaves, being a ſmall pendulous flower, with three pointed milk-white leaves on the outſide, with three ſhorter, edged or tipt with green, faſhioned like a cup, their inſide green, from a bulbous root, round like that of a Daffodil; a common flower, yet not to be wanted, becauſe when none other appears this does, though in the Snow, whence called Snow-flower, or Snow-drops; they increaſe by roots, indeed too faſt, therefore their pods are to be pulled off when going to ſeed; they are ſo hardy that they may be moved at any time.

ACONITE.

The winter Wolfbane riſes in this month, having round, though cut, green leaves, each having a ſtalk from the root, and on ſome part of them the flower, which is but ſmall and yellow, of five leaves, with yellow threads in the middle; the root thick and tuberous, like the common anemony, but round, loſing its fibres every year: there is another ſort like this in form, but of a paler yellow, both great increaſers, yet fit to be ſprinkled here and there, becauſe ſo early, and ſo hardy as to be removed at any time. But this plant in any inward uſe is to be avoided, as poiſonous and deadly.

If not done before, plant Anemonies, Ranunculuſes, Jonquils, Narciſſuſes, Hyacinths, Bulbous Iriſſes, Crown Imperials, and all kinds of bulbous flower-roots, as ſoon as poſſible in this month; always chuſing a mild dry day for that work.

Your pots of Carnations and Auriculas, if expoſed to the weather, will periſh, therefore they muſt be kept warm.

The PRODUCE *of* JANUARY.

Winter Aconite
Single Wall-flower
Black Hellebore
Snow-drop
Single Anemony
Winter Cyclamen
Gentianella
Polyanthus
Helleboraſter
Early Starry Hyacinth
Black Hellebore
Perennial Navelwort
Blue flowered Heart's Eaſe or Panſy
Yellow Alpine
Alyſon
Periwinclee

And ſometimes in a warm ſituation, the Duke Van Tel Tulip.

FEBRUARY.

THE Dwarf Bay riſes according to its age from one to two, three, or four feet high, in a buſh full of branches, a whitiſh grey tough bark, incloſing a ſoft conſiſtence for wood, bearing whitiſh round pointed green leaves, which appear not till the flowers are paſt, which are ſmall, conſiſting of four leaves growing on cluſters, or thick and cloſe together on the new ſhoots, one ſort of a deep peach colour, nearly red, another a paler peach-colour, a third milk white, each ſo ſweet in ſavour, as to be ſmelt at a diſtance; but the moſt odoriferous is the pale peach-coloured, but the white is the moſt

moſt rare. The flowers when paſt are ſucceeded by many ſmall berries, when ripe, of a delicate red, but the berries of the white are of a pure clear amber colour, by which are raiſed pleaſant and beautiful plants like the parents, or elſe producing children of a different complexion, which is the more rare; but theſe berries and ſeeds are to be ſowed in good light earth, in boxes, as ſoon as they are ripe, or elſe ſuch earth laid under theſe fine ſhrubs, for the ſeeds, as they ripen, to fall into, and afterwards covered with the ſame mould, but not too thick.

CROCUS.

The Crocus, or Saffron of divers ſorts, flowers in this month, and others in autumn. The ſpring Crocuſes, that are moſt valued, are

The great white Crocus, riſing up with narrow long green leaves, with a white line in the middle of them; from theſe come up, covered with a a white ſkin, ſmall low white flowers, of ſix leaves, and long ſaffron pointed in the middle, with ſome chives about it; not opening but when the ſun ſhines.

The white Crocus of Mœſia like the laſt, but bigger, and has more flowers from a root, but not ſo pure a white, one of this kind hath the bottom of the flower; and part of the ſtalk of a bright blue.

The pale feathered Crocus, ſomewhat like the laſt, but larger and ſharper pointed, bottom and ſtalk blue; the three outward leaves on the outſides all white, the inſides ſtriped with bigger and leſſer ſtreaks of pale bluiſh purple, the three minor leaves ſtriped with the ſame colour on both ſides thereof. This is one of the rareſt we have: next to theſe, for the cold, is the

Biſhop's Crocus, of bigger roots and leaves than the former, longer and ſharper pointed flowers, v: -

riable

riable in colours, ſometimes white, ſtriped with blue, ſometimes three leaves white, and three blue.

The Imperial Crocus, many flowers from one root, ſilver coloured, ſtriped on the backs of the leaves with purple; when opened, is tranſparent, but encreaſes ſo faſt, 'tis grown too common.

The Royal Crocus is like the laſt, but better ſtriped on the backs of the outward leaves. Of theſe flowers, the white hath the pre-eminence, and next to that is the purple.

The ſmall purple Crocus, hath narrow green leaves, ſmall low purple flowers, round pointed, dark bottoms, nearly black.

The greater purple Crocus, ſharper pointed, of the ſame colour, but in leaves and flowers bigger and taller than the former.

The greateſt purple Crocus, the largeſt of all the Crocuſes, blacker purple, and round r pointed than the former: one of this kind hath leaves edged about with white.

The blue Neapolitan Crocus differs only from the greateſt purple in the flowers, which are of a deep ſky colour, with a darker bottom: but

The purple feathered Crocus, like the great purple, but a little bigger and rounder pointed, the three outward leaves of the flower of the ſame colour, but feathered with white on both ſides, the the inner leaves thick, ſtriped with white, on a paler purple on each ſide, is the beſt of all other ſorts yet known to us.

The leſſer and greater purple ſtriped Crocus;—the leſſer of a rediſh purple colour, veined through every leaf on both ſides with a deeper purple. The greater, like the greater purple; with three great ſtripes down the backs of the three utmoſt leaves of a deeper purple, and ſomething lighter

lighter on the inſide, as are the three inner leaves alſo, but ſtriped on the backs near the bottom.

The great purple flamed Crocus hath freſher green leaves than the other purple middle ſized flowers, whiteſt pale purple on the outſide, and deeper on the inſide, ſtriped and flamed throughout each leaf; keep the ſeeds of this ſort, which gives good ſeed, and thoſe ſown good varieties.

About the latter end of February begin to put your Carnations or Whole Blowers of all ſorts, into the pots, where they are to remain for blowing. For this purpoſe provide a quantity of light rich earth, to fill a large ſized pot, and take two ſound layers or plants, taken up with as much earth as will hang about their roots, and place them about three inches diſtant, about the center of the pot filled up with rich earth, cloſing the earth very well to the bodies of the plants. Then ſettle all with an immediate moderate watering.

Plant Polyanthuſes, Primroſes, Double Daïſies and Camomile, London Pride, Hepaticas, Violets, Thrift, Saxifrage, Campanulas, Roſe Campion, Scarlet Lychnis, Rockets, Sweet-Williams, Columbines, Pinks, Carnations, Canterbury Bells, Perennial Sunflowers, Hollyhocks, Perennial Aſters, Golden Rod, French Honeyſuckles, Catchfly, Batchelor's Buttons, and many others. But take care to plant them in ſuch a manner as to have a ſucceſſion, and to delight the eye by their regularity.

About the ſame time, if the weather be open, you may alſo ſow Larkſpurs, Lupines, Convolvulus, Candy Tuft, ſweet ſcented Peas, Flos Adonis, Dwarf annual Sunflower, Dwarf Lychnis, and many other ſorts, in ſuch places only where the plants are intended to ſtand, for they will not bear tranſplanting.

The PRODUCE *of* FEBRUARY.

Winter Aconite
Spring Crocus
Snow Drop
Early Hyacinth
Starry Hyacinth
Single Anemony
Perſian Iris
Single Daffodil
Hepatica
Single Wall-flower
Several ſorts of Hellibore
Double Daiſy
Stock Gilliflower
Spring Cyclamen
Helleboraſter
Great Snow Drop
Early Tulip
Polyanthus
Sorrel-leav'd Perennial Adonis
Narciſſus
Heart's Eaſe or a Pnſy
Periwincle
Yellow Alpine
Alyſſon
Eaſtern Alyſſon, purple flowered
Violet, &c. &c.

MARCH.

PRIMROSES.

THE double pale yellow Primroſe is a pretty flower, though not common: Double green Primroſe, another, the outward leaves green, with a ſmall pale yellow flower in the middle.

The fair red Primroſe, a pleaſant flower, of a beautiful rich ſhining velvet red colour, with a yellow ſtar at the bottom, as all the reſt have.

The ſcarlet Primroſe, amongſt the ſingle ones the moſt eſteemed, being of a bright ſcarlet colour.

Red Primroſe, hoſe in hoſe, that is, upon every ſtalk two flowers ingeminated, or growing one within the other, ſeveral ſorts, ſome deeper, ſome paler, differing either in ſize, faſhion, or colour.

Cow-

Cowſlips, hoſe in hoſe, many of a ſtalk, of the common colour.

The double cowſlip is larger than the common kind, thick and double.

Double green cowſlip, very double, and rareſt of the three.

Red cowſlip, or ox-lip, of ſeveral ſorts, ſhaped like thoſe in the field, but of ſeveral colours, deeper and lighter.

Some are of a fine ſcarlet colour, but the choiceſt of them is the deep ſcarlet, very double; nearly equal to which is the red cowſlip, hoſe in hoſe, with as many flowers on a ſtalk as the reſt; large flowers, with large yellow ſtarry eyes. Of theſe are ſeveral varieties in deeper and lighter colours, ſome like velvet. The flowers laſt named muſt often change their earth, or they will degenerate and come ſingle: ſow your ſeeds in September, in a bed of good earth, and they will come up in the ſpring.

HEPATICAS.

Noble liverwort, of two ſorts, ſingle and double, of each lighter and darker, blue and white.

Single hepaticas, as alſo the double, have their flowers come up before their leaves, amongſt the old ſtalks and leaves, upon ſtalks an hand's breadth high, but ſmall and weak, compoſed of about ſeven ſmall pointed leaves of red and pale peach colour.

Another of the ſame ſhape, of a light blue watchet; another milk-white; the leaves riſe at firſt folded, but after opening themſelves, are divided at the edges in three parts, each ſtanding on a particular ſtalk, as high as the flowers; a black ſtringy root.

The double hepaticas. Theſe ſmall flowers differ from the ſingle ones, not in colour, but only the double blue is of a more luſtrous and deep dye. The double white hath freſher and ſmaller green leaves than the reſt; ſnow white, and as thick

and double as the peach or blue coloured, but more rarely met with and therefore more regarded, yet all of them are the prettieſt beauties that the ſpring, at her firſt approach, expoſes to our view. The ſingle ſort of them is valued for the ſeeds they bear; from which being ſown, varieties are expected; they muſt be planted in rich, well-dunged ſoil, and are increaſed by parting their roots, when grown into ſeveral heads. Their ſeeds ſhould be ſown in Auguſt, in caſes, or in beds leaſt expoſed to the cold winds and froſt.

Fail not, when the ſingle kinds have nearly loſt their beauty, to tie up the ſtalks bearing flowers to a ſmall ſtick thruſt in the ground, to prevent the ſeed-veſſels falling to the ground, and ſo either rotting the little pods before the ſeed ripen, or elſe loſing the ſeed out of them when ripe, at leaſt the beſt of it, before you are aware.

Your Auriculas that are now forward, muſt be kept free from weeds, and watered moderately, juſt to keep the roots moiſt.

Make props for the ſupport of hyacinths, and tie the flowers with ſoft twine.

The flower buds of tulips, ranunculus's, hyacinths, and anemonies advancing faſt, require double care, to preſerve them from froſt and cold rains.

Examine the carnation pots. Finiſh the tranſplanting of the layers into large pots; and having taken away the dead leaves from thoſe which had been planted laſt autumn in pots to remain, remove the earth as deep as poſſible without diſturbing the roots, and then fill up the pots with freſh mould prepared for that purpoſe. Preſs the mould gently to the plants, and water them to ſettle the earth.

This is a good time to adorn the beds and borders, &c. with lychniſes, rockets, catchflies, roſe-campions, campanulas, pinks, carnations, ſweet williams,

williams, golden rod, batchelor's buttons, perennial ſunflower, French honeyſuckles, perrennial aſters, monk's-hood, columbines, Canterbury bells, fox gloves, and divers other ſorts of perennial plants; and alſo auriculas, polyanthus's, double daiſies, camomile, hepaticas, London pride, thrift, violets, gentionella, primroſes, &c. &c. always remembering to plant them in a good ſoil, and to water them from their firſt planting till they have taken root.

Likewiſe where flowering ſhrubs are wanted, this will be a good time to bring them in and plant them with ſucceſs.

Evergreens of moſt kinds ſucceed beſt, when tranſplanted at this ſeaſon: ſuch as the arbutus, or ſtrawberry-tree, phyllyrea, alaternus and pyranthus: the lauriſtinus, Portugal laurels, hollies, yews, and evergreen oaks: the cedars of Libanus, cytiſſus, cyſtuſes, junipers, firs, pines, cypreſs, &c. But take notice that this work is to be done with great care and judgment. It muſt be done too with expedition, for evergreens and ſhrubs require to be planted as ſoon as poſſible after they are taken up. So that you muſt firſt, before they are taken up, prepare holes at ſuch diſtances as to leave room to hoe and dig the ground between each tree and ſhrub, big enough to receive the roots freely, and of a proper depth, with a looſe bottom. Before the ſhrubs are planted, prune off the broken and bruiſed roots; ſet them upright in the holes, and fill them up a proper depth with the ſame earth as was taken out, having broke it well with the ſpade: always leaving a baſon round each ſhrub, to hold water when it ſhall in dry weather be neceſſary to water them. Then lay ſome litter round the root of the tree, to prevent the ſun's drying up the water; and laſtly fix ſtakes to ſupport the weak plants, to be tied to them. Water every ſhrub well as ſoon as it is ſet.

Sow, in ſuch places as ſuit beſt, your hardy annual flower, ſuch as the ſweet ſultan, lupines of various ſorts, ſun-flower, lavatera, larkſpur, flos Adonis, the convolvulus major, naſturtium, ſweet ſcented and Tangier pea, the candy tuft, Spaniſh nigella, Venus's looking-glaſs, and navel wort, dwarf double poppy, catch-fly, convolvulus minor, caterpillar, &c. each kind ſeparate, in patches or drills in different beds and borders; to be thinned as they come up, if too thick, for few of them will bear tranſplanting.

Now is the time to put the chryſanthemums raiſed from cuttings in autumn into pots, one in a pot, to flower; and give freſh earth to the pots of double wall, double ſtock, double williams, rockets, roſe campion, campanulas, lychnis, &c.

Sow the marvel of Peru, China-aſter, Indian pink, palma Chriſti, balſum, capſicum, French marigold, Africas, ten-weeks ſtock, amaranthus, ſcabius, ſtramonium, &c. in ſhallow drills about three inches aſunder, each ſort ſeparate, and not too thick: cover the large ſeeds with half an inch of fine earth, the ſmaller with no more than a quarter of an inch; when the plants appear, give them air, by raiſing the glaſs every day.

Single and double anemonies, hyacinths, jonquils, ſeveral kinds of narciſſus's, early tulips, various kinds of crocus's, polyanthus's, violets, daiſies, wall-flowers, ſtock gilliflowers, ſeveral ſorts of iris's, hepaticas, crown imperial, double and ſingle primroſes, auriculas, fritillarias of various ſorts, grape hyacinths, daffodils, large ſnow drops, double ſnow drops, perennial Adonis, fumitory, double pilewort, alyſſons, ſpring colchicums, wood anemonies, hermodactile, dens canis, and muſcary.

Hyacinths are bulbous rooted, with many flat fibres under them, from whence ſpring five or ſix leaves

leaves of a light green, though at firſt reddiſh, they are guttered on the upper ſide: of this claſs there are the yellow muſcary or muſk grape flower, with a long round root, from whence comes a weakiſh ſtalk, headed with many flowers, like little bottles, of a fair yellow colour, and muſkiſh ſcent, like the laſt, but leſs and paler leaves; the flowers of a faint aſh colour, as ſweet, if not ſweeter than the former.

The red muſcary, with flowers of a pale bleak white, and of a ſtrong muſky ſcent.

The fair-haired, the branched, and fair curl'd haired.

The firſt hath broader leaves than any of the former, ſtanding up, but hollow like the reſt, the ſtalk near half a yard high, branched on every ſide, with many tufts at the ends, of a dark murry purple.

The ſecond, like the other, only the flower conſiſts of a buſh of many branches, divided into divers long curled threads or hairs, whence its name, the flowers and top of the ſtalk of a fine bright purple; a fine ſtrange flower.

The great ſtarry hyacinth, of Peru, like the muſcary in root and leaves, whence riſes a ſhort ſtalk, from the middle thereof to the top, upon long foot-ſtalks, many blue flowers, ſtar like, with ſome blue threads, hung with yellow pendants, ſtanding about middle head.

The white, leſs than the former, leaves lighter green; the flowers white, with a ſhew of bluſh at the bottom.

The bluſh, like the other, but the flower of a fine purpliſh bluſh colour.

The blue lily-leaved ſtarry hyacinth, the root like that of the white lily, but ſmaller and longer, the leaves broad and ſhort, the ſtalk a foot high, bearing many ſtar-like flowers of a light blue colour, with ſix ſhort leaves in the middle, ſtanding like a cup. Of this kind two other ſorts, differing only

from the former in that the one is white, the other bluſh, but flowers not till May, the others ſooner.

The great Indian tuberoſe-rooted Hyacinth, a thick knobbed root, faſhion'd into ſeveral heads, with many fibres underneath it: hence riſe ſeveral ſtrong and tall ſtalks, ſet with ſeveral fair, long, and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom, cloſe to the ſtalk; where they are biggeſt, diminiſhing even to the top, gradually, where ſtand many flowers fair and large, of ſix white leaves, ſpreading open like thoſe of the white daffodil, with ſome ſhort threads in the middle, ſtrong and ſweet ſcented: there is a ſmaller kind, and differs only in that; but this hyacinth is yearly to be taken up in April, and the roots carefully parted, leſt the great fibres be bruiſed or broken, and thus replanted; let the bottom of the pot be rich earth, the middle natural freſh earth, in which place your root and diſtended fibres, covering them with ſome of the ſame earth, then fill up the pot with the ſame rank earth as at the bottom, to nouriſh the fibres; ſink the pot into a hot bed that begins to languiſh in its heat, let it abide there without watering till the roots ſpring, then take it out and place it under a ſouth wall, watering it in dry weather; houſe it in September, and preſerve it from wet and cold; the freſh leaner earth about the root makes it more apt to bear, and the rank earth to off-ſet: Plant your muſcary in a warm place, and defend it from winter's cold.

Sky, White, Bluſh, and Branched Grape-flower. The firſt of theſe cometh up with three green leaves, ſometimes four, and guttered like the former, from a round white root, a ſtalk about half a foot high, bearing many flowers, ſet together like a ſmall bunch of grapes; in form like the muſcary, but leſs; of a fine pale blue or ſky colour, and of a ſoft, ſweet ſcent.

The white, like the former. The bluſh, bigger

ger in all its parts, with flowers of a pale bleak bluſh colour.

The branched differs, in that the flowers grow along the ſtalk in branches, of a blue colour, and larger in flowers, ſtalks, leaves, and roots. But I ſhall next ſpeak of the oriental hyacinths, which are more to be preferred.——As firſt, the great oriental hyacinth, that cometh up with a ſpled ſtalk, broad long green leaves, bearing on a ſtrong ſtalk, many fair long bluiſh purple flowers, opening into ſix ſmall leaves, turning back again, as all the orientals do; the root round and covered with a reddiſh purple coat: of this kind one beareth double flowers, and many others chiefly differ in the colour of the flowers only: ſome are of a pale deeper blue, with ſtripes down the backs of the leaves of the flowers; ſome wholly white, others of a fine bluſh.

Their roots, loſing their fibres, may, like the Tulips, be taken up and kept dry, which will cauſe them to be more reſpected, having all a ſweetiſh ſcent.

The celeſtial hyacinth, of a pale ſky or blue colour, like the great oriental hyacinth, but larger in all its parts, often coming up with two ſtalks, each bearing many large flowers.

White early hyacinth.
Fair double blue hyacinth.
Pure white double ori.
Aſh-colour ſtarry hyacinth.
Common blue ſtarry hyacinth.
The white ſtarry hyacinth.
The early blue ſtarry hyacinth.

There is one of the laſt kind that beareth white flowers, another much rarer than any of this kind, the flowers being as large as of the firſt blue, ſtrong luſty flowers, of a fine bluſh colour; theſe ſorts flower in the beginning of March.

The great oriental hyacinth flowers betimes in March,

March, the purple early winter hyacinth the beginning of February; the other oriental hyacinths, ſingle and double, flower in the end of March, or beginning of April; the ſtarry aſh coloured hyacinth, or light blue, in April; the other ſtarry hyacinths in the beginning of March, the grape hyacinths flower in April, but all of them earlier or later, as the winter's ſeverities deter, or ſpring's forwardneſs invite, to ſhew their faces: moſt of theſe flowers are hardy, and require but ſmall attendance, moſt of them bear ſeeds, which being ſown in September, as you will find directions for tulips, will produce new diverſities: the choiceſt of theſe named, and what the floriſt ſhould not be without, are, the fair double blue, double white oriental; and the celeſtial, white, and bluſh ſtarry hyacinths; though the others are pretty diverſions, but not much valued.

NARCISSUS.

Next to the hyacinths appear the daffodils, ſome of which deſerve entertainment in your garden, to be placed in the borders next to your walls, or under pales, and though ſet in ſhady places yet they proſper well, being hardy plants, and great increaſers, moſt of them blowing early, of great variety, ſome ſingle, ſome double, ſome bearing many flowers on a ſtalk, ſome white, ſome ſtraw-colour, ſome lighter and darker yellow. Thoſe fit for a floriſt are ſuch as have round roots encloſed in brown ſkins, whence riſe ſometimes two, three, or four long but narrowiſh leaves of a greyiſh green colour, with ſtalks, ſometimes one foot and a half or two feet high at the top, whereof out of a thin huſk come the flowers, all having their heads either ſingle or double, two, three, four, five, or more.

The incomparable daffodil, a ſingle flower of ſix pale yellow large leaves, roundiſh points, with a deeper yellow cup in the middle, its edges indented.

Another

Another with a double flower or cup, the out-leaves like the laſt, but the middle very large, thick, and double, of longer pale yellow leaves, ſhort and deep yellow cup, broken and mixed amongſt them; forming a large and beautiful flower: it is a very great increaſer.

The great double French daffodil hath ſhorter leaves and ſtalks than the former, bearing one fair double flower, of thin pointed leaves, crowded ſo confuſedly together, that rainy weather makes them ſtick one to another, and never open; but it is a fair flower if not ſo prejudiced by wet, of a pale yellow colour, almoſt white.

The ſmaller double French daffodil bears on a weak ſtalk one fine double flower, of ſharp pointed leaves, lying over one another, ſhorter by degrees to the middle, like a ſtar with ſix points, of a yellower colour than the former; yet pale, and opens finely.

The double white daffodil or Virginia riſes from between two ſmall green leaves, a ſtalk half a foot high, bearing a fair double white flower; formed like the laſt, but from the middle comes a ſmall long white fork, and adds to its beauty; this endures not the winter's ſeverities; but muſt be ſet in a warm place.

The double white daffodil needs no deſcription, being ſo common.

Theſe are the beſt kinds of legitimate daffodils, bearing one flower on a ſtalk, flowering in March and April: the next are thoſe that bear many flowers on a ſtalk, but the flowers ſingle.

The great yellow daffodil of Africa, the beſt of all ſingle ones, has many flowers on a ſtalk, greener and longer leaves than the other, the ſtalk ſhorter than the leaves if the root be old; has ten or twelve large fair ſhining yellow coloured flowers, with large cups, of deeper yellow, very ſweet ſcented; this is a noble plant.

The

The great brimſtone coloured daffodil, narrower leaves, but as long as the laſt, bearing four or five flowers on a ſtalk, bright lemon coloured at firſt opening, a round ſaffron coloured cup, but after it has been blown a while the flower turns to a ſullen brimſtone colour, and the cup paler; this flower is like the former, and worth a floriſt's choice.

The French daffodil, has white leaves and a yellow cup, ſofter ſcented, and bears eight or ten flowers on a ſtalk.

There are alſo white daffodils with many flowers like the laſt, but flower and cup all white; of theſe there is a ſmaller and greater,—the greater of moſt value.

Next follow the many-flowered daffodils that are double, as

The double yellow daffodil of Cyprus, with many flowers, bearing four or five ſmall double pale yellower flowers, ſtrong ſcented;—this is tender, and muſt be defended from winter froſts.

The Turkey daffodil, with a double crown, bearing four or five ſmall milk white flowers, with a double yellow cup, of many ſmall ſhort yellow leaves, exceeding ſweet, but not ſo tender as the laſt.

The double daffodil of Conſtantinople, with many flowers, like the laſt in leaf and ſtalk, bearing four or five double white flowers, their leaves ſtanding diſorderly, having many pieces of yellow cups amongſt them;—there is another whoſe cup leaves are edged with purple, both fine flowers.

The jonquil, or ruſh daffodil, comes next in courſe, being a true daffodil.

The white jonquil hath a ſmall round blackiſh root; from whence ſpring three or four ſmall long ruſh-like green leaves, the ſtalk a foot high, bearing three or four little flowers of ſix white leaves, round a cup in the middle of the ſame colour: there is another

another like this, but the leaves turn back again: another of the ſame faſhion, but of a gold yellow colour: a third turning back, the flower pale yellow, cup white; a fourth having the flower white, cup yellow.

The quinquillia, or ruſh daffodil, with a great cup, is larger in all the parts, than any of the former, ſeldom has more flowers than three on a ſtalk, larger than in any of the ruſh daffodils; but the outer leaves yellow turning ſomething towards the cup, which is large, and proportionable to the leaves of the flower, but of a deeper yellow colour.

The double jonquil, or ruſh daffodil, in all parts like the common one, only the flowers of theſe are thick and double, of ſeveral rows of leaves, with the pieces of their cups between every row of the large leaves, all of a fair yellow colour.

There are ſome Indian daffodils, with many lily-like reddiſh flowers on a ſtalk; ſome bluſh flowers, another ſcarlet root and flower, others purpliſh, but ſhall be no farther noticed, ſince they will not abide on too northern a climate.

I ſhall next mention the great ſea daffodil, and then paſs to the baſtard ſorts.

The great ſea daffodil, or Mathiolus's third daffodil, hath a root far larger than any of the reſt, leaves generally ſix, of a whitiſh green, as thick and broad again as any other, but not ſo long as ſome of them: from their middle and ſides comes up one, and ſometimes two or three great ſtalks, a foot high, at the ſhorteſt, bearing at the top ten or twelve, ſometimes more flowers on a ſtalk, with ſix ſpread white leaves, with a white ſhort cup or crown in the middle, lying flat on the leaves, divided into ſix corners; thence come forth white threads turning up the ends, and ſome other white threads in the middle, tip'd with yellow pendants; it ſeldom ſprings till April, flowers not till the end of May or beginning

beginning of June; this ought to be planted under a ſouth wall, and needs no removing, but if you do it at any time, ſet it again preſently.

The great yellow Spaniſh baſtard daffodil; the root ſhould be ſet deep in the ground, whence ſpring many thick leaves and ſtiff, of a greyiſh green colour, the ſtalk three feet high, bearing one large yellow flower, ſtanding forth from the ſtalk, of ſix ſhort yet ſomething broad leaves, and a great trunk in the middle, a little crumpled, wide open at the mouth, turning up the edges.

The great white Spaniſh baſtard daffodil, leſs in all its parts then the former yellow one, bearing one milk-white flower hanging down the head, of the faſhion of the former;—there are two white Spaniſh ones of this kind, but are ſmaller.

The greateſt double baſtard daffodil, or Tradeſcant's double daffodil, holds the pre-eminence of all of this kind, being the largeſt and beſt formed of all the double daffodils; it has a great round root, with a brown coat, that throws up four or five pretty large leaves, but not very long, a whitiſh green ſtalk about a foot high, bearing a fair great flower largely ſpread open, containing a multitude of ſmall pale yellow leaves, and near as many larger of a deep yellow colour, growing in rows one under another, ſhorter and ſhorter by degrees, to the middle of the flower.

Daffodils in general are hardy great increaſers, though ſome of them are tender, as mentioned in their deſcription, and ought to be planted in good earth and warm place, as much as may be freed from the winter's annoyance; moſt of them ſhould be taken up in June, and kept dry till September, and then be ſet under out hedges of your gardens, in borders or banks made for them: To make new varieties, you muſt ſow the ſeeds of the beſt ſingle ones, (for the double bear none) in September, in ſuch

ſuch places that they may ſtand two or three years before removed; and then in June taken up, but preſently ſet again in good ground, at convenient diſtances, till their flowers ſhew which deſerve to abide or be thrown away; for if but two or three, nay but one variety, your pains are not loſt.

In this month of March, flowers the double peach, of three or more rows of leaves of a reddiſh bluſh colour, ſeldom ſucceeded by any fruit.

AURICULAS.

Theſe flowers, ſometimes called Bear's-Ears, are much now in eſteem (and well deſerve it) for their diverſity of colour, and different faces, each adding a new grace to its kind, nature ſporting herſelf ſo in their various complexions, that we are at a loſs to give names to the ſeveral dyes they offer for our deſcription, either in their ſelf-colours, ſtriped or double flowers, ſome of which are ſtriped alſo, and declare their worth, by the prices given for them, (from one to five guineas a root) each year producing new faces from the ſeeds of well choſen flowers: The beſt way of performing this, not till now made public, will be ſhewn after we have deſcribed theſe five plants, as they offer themſelves to our view, dividing them into ſingle ſelf-coloured, ſingle ſtriped, double ſelf-coloured, and double ſtriped.

And, firſt, of the ſingle ſelf-colours, which, as the reſt, have green thick leaves and broad, ſome longer, others ſhorter, ſome of a graſs green, others lighter and meally, ſome ſmooth and plain on the edges, others downy and jagged, or purple edg'd; from the middle or ſides of the leaves ſpring up the ſtalks, from four inches to a ſpan in height, round and coloured like the leaves, bearing at the top many flowers, ſhaped as the cowſlips, conſiſting of five

ſmall leaves, parted at the ends, with a white circle or eye in the middle, hollow down to the ſmall caps they ſtand in, wherein, when the flower is fallen, appear ſmall round heads, with a point in the middle, which contain the ſeeds, that are ſmall and brown, having a long, white, ſtringy root, like that of the primroſe or cowſlip, which is the original of theſe delicate ſprings.

The yellow auricula, of which thoſe only are eſteemed that bear the largeſt truſſes, of a deep yellow with large and white eyes, the reſt not worth notice; hence came the leather-coats, ſtill eſteemed, as liver colour with a grey eye.

Hair colour, good truſs and eye, ſeveral ſorts.

Clove colour, great truſs, indifferent eye; of this there are large and ſmall flowers.

Willow colour, ſmall eye.

Mouſe colour, yellowiſh eye.

Cinnamon, large flower, fine white eye.

Hair colour, light edges, good truſs and eye; of this ſort ſeveral, light and dark.

Greeniſh hair-colour, or like corn bloſſoms, large flower and truſs, great white eye.

Light tawney, fine white eye, many flowers in truſs, a pretty variety.

Albo, the white, of ſmall eſteem, except the virgin's milk, a large truſs of white flowers, and which has a white eye.

The purple auricula, of which are ſeveral ſorts, ſome deep, ſome light, ſome large, ſome ſmall, ſome with good white eyes, others indifferent.

The fair Downam (raiſed by a divine of that name) bears many flowers, of a bright murry, or reddiſh purple colour, with a white eye.

Tutor Good's purple, bearing a great truſs of many fair, rich, purple flowers, with a delicate white eye, that will not waſh with rain, but abide ſo to the laſt, which many others will not do.

Mrs.

Mrs. Bug's fine purple, like the laſt, but that the great head of flowers ſtands more upright; of a deeper purple, and broader white eye.

Mr. Whitmore's purple, a fair and large truſs of flowers, of a lighter purple than the former, with a fine white eye.

Mr. Rea's purple, like the laſt in colour, but brighter and bearing more flowers; a good eye.

Purple Franſway, a good flower, bearing a great truſs of rich ſhining purple flowers, with a larger white eye than any of the reſt.

The Black Imperial, and the Black Emperor, are ſuch dark purples, as to have little difference from black, with delicate ſnow-white eyes; the only difference of theſe two is, that the laſt is the larger in all its parts; and of other purples there are more diverſities than I ſhould name.

But that the Blazing Star juſt now appears in view, the largeſt leaved flower of them all by much, of a very deep murriſh liver colour, with a ſnow-white eye, as big as the whole of another flower.

The red or ſcarlet-coloured auricula.

Mrs. Auſtin's ſcarlet, bears a great truſs of fine ſcarlet flowers, with ſnow-white eyes, yet the beſt of that kind.

Mr. Rea's deep ſcarlet, or rather blood red auricula, bearing a great truſs of flowers, with fair white eyes. Some are crimſon, others carnation, roſe colour, and bluſh, with ſeveral other colours; the ſtrangeſt of which if with good white eyes, that will not waſh, are of moſt value.

We come now to the more ennobled auriculas, enriched by their ſtripes, and begin with the eldeſt of them.

The purple ſtriped auricula, ſmall in all parts, on a weak low ſtalk, bears a head of four or five purple flowers (ſeldom more) ſtriped with white.

The purple and lemon colour, larger and ſtronger

than the laſt, on a ſtiff though low ſtalk, bears a good truſs of flowers, but hath not a good eye, yet is well marked with purple and lemon, but ſometimes all yellow.

Deep purple and ſtraw colour, white eye, fine flower.

Dull fleſh colour, and lemon.

Liver colour, with yellow broad ſtripes.

Blood colour, ſtreaked with yellow, good eye.

Dark and gold colour, indifferent eye.

Dark and gold colour with a fair eye.

Fine violet and white.

Sky colour and white, finely ſtriped, large truſs.

Scarlet and gold colour, finely ſtriped, good eye, large truſs, a pert, upright, dainty flower.

Buff and lemon ſtriped, bad eye.

Hair colour and lemon, fine white eye, large truſs and upright, ſeldom ſtriped, but ſometimes comes all yellow.

Philomot, with ſome ſtripes of leather colour, bad eye.

Dark hair colour, ſtreaked with a lighter.

Needle work, pale peach and white in ſmall ſtreaks, weak ſtalk, and ſmall head;—there are a few more varieties, but let theſe ſuffice at preſent.

The laſt claſs is the richeſt of theſe curious flowers, the double ſelf-coloured, and the double ſtriped.

The double white, bearing but one flower on a ſtalk.

The double yellow, a large flower.

The double leather-coat.

The double dark hair colour.

The double cheſnut colour, large flower, and leaves well ſpread.

The double deep Philomot, lightening towards the bottom into lemon colour, to the white of the eye, a large flower, and indeed a fine one.

There

There are alſo two rare ſtriped auriculas.

The doubled ſtriped, crimſon and white.

The double purple and yellow, very large and full leaves, the two choiceſt rarities in Flora's cabinet.

Of theſe ſeveral ſorts of Auriculas, ſome few flower the latter end of March, the reſt in April, and ſome of them again in the oppoſite months to thoſe mentioned, but then the flowers are more weak, and not ſo glorious.

They muſt be planted ſo as to be ſhaded from the mid-way ſcorchings of the ſun, in a rich ſoil; the beſt compoſition is well-rotted neat's dung, flood-ſands, or brook-ſand, and willow earth, that is, the rotten duſt of a moulder'd old willow tree. Theſe, mixed and ſifted to a fine compoſition of mould, they moſt delight in, and this the choiceſt of auriculas may be allowed for their lodging: a coarſer bed of earth may ſerve the commoner ſorts, which muſt be ſet a foot aſunder, becauſe of their ſpreading, and will endure all weathers; but you had beſt ſet them in pots or boxes, that they may be ready on occaſion to be ſhifted in the ſummer into the ſhade, in the winter into the ſun, and either tranſplanted into freſh mould every year, or in Auguſt, when you divide the roots, take away ſome of the old, and put new mould to them: When you ſet them, open a wide hole, leaving a riſing in the middle, place the root thereon, and ſpread every fibre round about it, ſo as not to cruſh one another; they will the better draw their nouriſhment, and flouriſh accordingly: then cover them with earth, and ſoak them well with water, which will ſave you much pains afterwards, needing no more unleſs in a very dry time; preſerve them as much as you can from winter's wet, the cold they endure well enough; houſe them not, for they are better pleaſed with the open air. For the raiſing new varieties, after

the flowers are paſt, when the ſtalks begin to turn yellow, the ſeed at the top will be near ripe; therefore carefully obſerve the round ſeed-veſſel, if you find in it a ſmall hole and black, gather it, leſt the ſeeds fall out and be loſt before you are aware: As ſoon as you ſee it thus ready, cut the ſtalks gently, that you ſtirt not out the ſeed, the beſt being at the top and will fly away firſt; keep the tops upright for that reaſon, tie them in that poſition together, with a paper looſe about them, but faſtened with the ſtalks at the bottom, that any ſeeds coming out, may be ſaved therein, an ounce of which being worth a pound of what is forced out: Set them up againſt a ſunny window, tying them for ſecurity to the bars thereof, and what are not ripe, the ſun will there ripen.

About the firſt day of September, having boxes of eight or ten inches deep, what breadth or length you pleaſe, proportioned to the quantity of ſeed you have, fill them half full of fine ſifted rich and light earth, rotten cow-dung, and ſandy earth, proportionably mixed, which ſhould be gently preſſed downward with a broad trowel, leaving its ſurface ſmooth; on this ſift thro' a fine ſieve, willow earth, an inch and half or more thick, as equal as you can, leaving it light and unpreſſed; then having ſeparated your ſeeds from their huſks with a ſieve that ſeeds will but juſt paſs thro' you may wait for a drizling or ſmall rain, at which time ſow your ſeeds in your prepared boxes, caſes, or pots, and ſet them out in ſuch rain, without covering them with any earth, for the rain will drive the ſeeds as far as neceſſary into the fine ſifted light mould. Always obſerve, in all ſorts of ſeed, the ſmaller it is, the finer the earth muſt be that it is ſowed in, and that they may be rather choaked or buried by too much covering, than receive prejudice by none at all, which caution none yet have publiſhed in auriculas,

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a fault by which many, as well as myſelf, have loſt both time, ſeeds, pains and expectations.

After you have thus ſown your auricula ſeeds, let them ſtand all winter in a free air and ſun; at the beginning of April remove them into the ſhade, for then they will begin to ſpring and peep, at which time one hot gleam of the ſun deſtroys them; let them continue ſo ſituated, give them ſome gentle waterings, till they arrive to ſome conſiderable bigneſs, then tranſplant thoſe of them that grow too thick, (but dexterouſly) into a prepared bed for them, half a foot aſunde, where they ought to remain till they come to bear flowers; the reſt may continue in your boxes till the time you intend to ſow more in their places, after the former directions; ſome will bear by that time, the reſt the ſpring following. Be ſure the ground you tranſplant them in be rich and good, and that your expectations may not be fruſtrated, let your ſeeds ſown be gathered from good flowers, ſuch as have good white eyes that will not waſh, (let the other colours be what they will, except yellow) and your hopes may be the higher; if in their flowering any new faces appear, your pains are rewarded.

Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth Violet; its ſpotted roots and leaves manifeſt it a kind of Satyrian, but of more beauty and rarity, the ſtalk half a foot high, bearing one flower, hanging down the head, with ſix narrow long leaves, which, like the cyclamen, turn up again to the ſtalks, ſhewing a three forked ſtile of white colours, beſet with ſix chives, tipped with purple pendents, root long and white, like a dog's tooth, whence ſo named, of which there are theſe ſorts:

Dog's tooth, with a white flower, with a purple flower, and with a red flower.

There is alſo a Dog's tooth with a yellow flower, which deſerves our entertainment, flowering in the

end

end of March, or beginning of April: They affect not a dunged ſoil, but good freſh earth, and ſhould be planted in Auguſt, before they put forth new fibres, for though they loſe the old, they quickly recover new ones; therefore keep them not long out of the ground, and when ſet, defend them from rain a fortnight, for much wet will rot and moil them; they are very ſlow encreaſers.

APRIL.

AURICULAS.

THE borage-leaved blue auricula hath rough hairy leaves, ſpread on the ground like borage, but much leſs, and rent in the ſides in ſome places, among which riſes up one, two, or more brown hairy ſtalks, five or ſix inches high, each bearing at the top three or four flowers of five leaves, large, ſharp pointed, of a fair rich blue colour, with ſome ſmall yellow threads in the middle, the root long and browniſh, with many ſmall fibres: It is a tender plant, impatient of cold, and muſt be planted in a pot.

Bear's Ear Sanicle ſprings up with folded leaves, whoſe openings are fair and broad, cut in diviſions, nicked about the edges, a little hairy, dark green on the upper, but whiter on the other ſide, whence riſes one or two naked ſtalks, five or ſix inches high, bearing at the tops divers ſmall flowers like auriculas, but hang their heads: they are of a dark purple, with a ſmall white eye, and ſome threads in the middle, ſeeding like auriculas, the root a thick tuft of ſmall whitiſh ſtrings faſtened to a head; the leaves

periſh,

periſh, and renew at ſpring; it is raiſed by ſeed ſet in a pot, and ordered in the winter as the laſt.

The Crown Imperial are but dull flowers.

The Double Crown Imperial, differing only in the doubleneſs of the flower from the laſt, having conſtantly fifteen or more leaves in a flower, as many flowers in the head, and of longer duration than the ſingle one, and the tuft on the top larger: the ſingle one is common, yet by no means a dull flower; this is of much eſteem, and indeed deſerves it.

The Yellow Crown Imperial, differing only from the firſt deſcribed ſingle one, in its flowers, being of a fair yellow colour, on a ſtalk green as its leaves, by which it is known on its coming up; this is a tenderer plant than the other, a ſlow encreaſer, and more eſtimable. I have one as double of this kind, as the double orange-coloured one, which muſt be the rareſt of its ſpecies; tho' one year from an old root, that bore conſtantly ſingle orange-coloured flowers, ſome of them came double, and others ſtriped with yellow, from the ſeed of which I doubt not but to raiſe ſome fine varieties.

Theſe ſorts flower in the end of March, and beginning of April; they are encreaſed by off-ſets that come yearly from the old roots, which loſe their fibres as often, and may be taken up after the ſtalks are dried down, which will be in June, and kept out of the ground till Auguſt, at which time they muſt be ſet again; the double orange-coloured and the yellow ſhew finely intermixed, and very well become the middle of a flower-pot.

The double bear ſeeds, but from the common ſingle one little is to be expected; but the ſeeds of the yellow when attainable (for it is a nice plant, ſeldom off-ſetting, and as ſeldom ſeeding) give the greateſt expectations of new varieties.

JASMINES.

JASMINES.

In this month the doubl: flowered cherry appears in bloſſom; graft this and the Flanders cluſter cherry on the ſame block, which if ſet and ſpread againſt a wall will make a good appearance.

The blue Syringa, with cut leaves, or Perſian Jaſmine now flowers; it comes up with many ſmall woody branches, beſet with fine green leaves, ſmall, long, indented and divided almoſt to the middle rib, ſome into three ſmall leaves on a ſide, and a larger at the point, others into two, and ſome but one on each ſide; at the end of the branches come the flowers, many together, faſhioned like thoſe of the ordinary blue ſyringa or lelac, but ſmaller, and of a finer purpliſh blue colour, and better ſcented; this is encreaſed by laying down the branches, or by cuttings, which are apt enough to root and thrive.

The blue Syringa or pipe tree, is too common to deſcribe it, but there are other kinds of it that are worth our notice and collection, *viz.* that which is ſnow white, and others ſilver white, with a light waſh of blue; the laſt has fair purple coloured flowers growing more upright, bearing more and fairer flowers on one branch than any of the former, all flowering in this month; they muſt yearly be diſcharged of their ſuckers, leſt they choak the tree and kill it, or cauſe it not to bring forth flowers; they are all hardy plants except the white, which is more tender, and ſhould be planted againſt a wall.

Woody St. John's Wort, hath a great number of woody ſtalks, riſing about a yard high, beſet at certain diſtances with tufts of ſmall green leaves, and amongſt them, in the end of this month, many ſmall flowers, white and a little purple in the middle; a pretty plant, endures the winter, and is encreaſed by layers.

The

The wild Bay, ſpread on a wall, grows five or ſix feet high, full of branches, at every joint two ſmooth longiſh dark green leaves; at the top of the branches come forth great tufts of ſmall white flowers, with bluſh edges, ſucceeded by ſmall blue ries, wherein the ſeeds are contained.

The wild Bay of Portugal hath leaves harder, fuller of veins, of a brown green colour, the flowers inclining to purple, the berries like, but ſmaller than the former. I place theſe in this month, becauſe now in their greateſt beauty, though they flower not till winter.

The yellow Star of Bethlehem, riſes at firſt with one long round greeniſh leaf, which opening a little above the ground, yieldeth another ſmall leaf ſhorter than the firſt, whence riſes a ſtalk four or five inches high, bearing at the top four or five ſmall leaves, and among them four or five ſmall yellow ſtar-like flowers, a ſmall greeniſh line down the back of the leaves, and ſome ſmall reddiſh threads in the middle; it has a ſmall, round, white and clear root, which each year loſes its fibres, yet will abide but little time out of the ground; they may be ſet amongſt other tender roots, that require covering and defence from froſts in winter, but are not ſo tender as the Arabian or Ethiopian.

The double Marſh Marigold, is that called Water-boot, plentiful in wet grounds, only the flowers of this are thick and double, of an excellent gold colour, ſtringy roots, and proſper well in gardens, flowering in this month.

APRIL and MAY.

TULIPS.

The Tulip has ſo many diverſities that it were an endleſs piece of work to recite and deſcribe them all, I ſhall therefore give you (to make my volume as

as conciſe as poſſible) but the names and deſcriptions of ſome few of the beſt (having an hundred ſorts) beginning with the Precoces or early blowing Tulips, leaving out the Edgers, which are of leaſt note.

Floriſante, low flower, pale horſe-fleſh colour, marked with ſome crimſon and pale yellow, which at length turns white, the bottom and tamis blue.

Blindenburgh, middle ſized, tops of the leaves of a pea-bloſſom colour, the ſides white, yellow tamis.

General Molwilck, well marked with carnation and white, pale yellow tamis.

Morillion Cramoſine, a delicate flower, of a bright crimſon, or rather ſcarlet, and pure white, rarely ſtriped, and well parted, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Perriſhot, of a fair ſhining bluiſh red colour, and often well marked with white, but inconſtant, the bottom white, tamis pale yellow.

Fair Ann, round-pointed leaves of a claret colour, marked with great flakes of white, bottom and tamis as the Periſhot.

Omen, a fair, large, and well formed flower, of a pale roſe colour, many veins of crimſon, and great ſtripes of white, bottom and tamis blue.

Galatea, bright gredaline and white ſtriped, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Superintendant, a fair and large flower, well marked with violet, purple, and good white, pale yellow bottom and tamis.

Aurora, red and white variably marked, the bottom and tamis pale yellow; a good flower.

Gilden Blooms, pale red, marked with ſome ſtripes of gold colour through the leaves, bottom and tamis yellow.

Alcetus, narrow leaves, good purple, well ſtriped with good white, bottom and tamis of blue purple.

MEDIAS.

Of the middling flowering tulips, we ſhall only deſcribe ſome of the beſt, viz.

General Eſſex, orange colour, ſtriped with yellow, bottom and tamis dark purple.

Pluto, of a ſooty orange colour, variably marked with light and dark yellow, bottom ſad green, bluiſh tamis.

Agot Robin Paragon, of a ſullen red, well marked with dun colour, crimſon and white, bottom whitiſh, black tamis.

Royal Tudaet, of a ſad red colour, whipped about the edges with crimſon, and ſtriped with pale yellow, bottom and tamis black.

Cardinal Elambient, pale ſcarlet, well marked with white, bottom and tamis blue.

Morillion d'Anvers, pale ſcarlet and pale yellow.

Bel Brune, dark brown crimſon, well marked and ſtriped with white, bottom pale yellow, and large duſty tamis.

Suſanna, bright carnation and ſnow white, finely divided, bottom white, pale greeniſh tamis.

Paſſe Belleine, carnation, ſome grideline and much white, well parted and placed, bottom and tamis blue.

Camuſetta, large flower, carnation, grideline and white; the fine marks of this flower make the bottom white, though the tamis is blue.

Paragon Blackburn, a tall flower, and broad, yet has ſharp pointed leaves, of a light carnation colour, marked with deeper red, and ſtriped with white, bottom and tamis blue.

Paſſe Roſie, pale roſe colour, well marked with crimſon and ſome veins of ſtraw colour, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Chimney Sweeper, of a dark blackiſh red colour, with a large round whitiſh bottom, from whence it often comes ſtriped, pale yellow tamis.

The Witch, as near as may be to black, being of ſo ſullen a dark red, the bottom large, of a perfect black ſattin colour, encompaſſed with a ſmall circle of yellow, the tamis party per pale, black and yellow.

Cedonulli, of a deep bluiſh carnation, marked with crimſon, ſome grideline, and white; bottom and tamis blue.

Lanſcot Bole, bright carnation, rarely agoted and ſtriped with grideline and white, bottom and tamis blue.

Parrot, half folded leaves, with greeniſh middle and whitiſh edges, yellow bottom, whitiſh tamis; this, (like all the parrots) grows tall and ſtrong.

Rich Parrot, formed like the laſt, but rent in the ſides, and with ſpurs, the middle of the leaf of a whitiſh green, growing by degrees to a dark brown colour at the edges; bottom and tamis yellow.

The Royal Parrot, the ſtrangeſt yet in being for form and colours, being in its leaves half folded, long ſpurs, at the firſt greeniſh and only tipt on the top of the leaves with rich ſcarlet, which as it opens ſpends itſelf up and down the leaves in ſmall ſtreaks, the three outmoſt leaves feathered up the back with green, the reſt not, all hooked or grump backed, and of a deep yellow or gold colour, ſtanding in a ſtrange form, the bottom and tamis brown, no tulip having ſcarlet, green, and yellow but this.

Agot Rampard, heavy ſad iſabella colour, with ſome marks of crimſon, and great ſtripes of yellow; dark bottom, large black tamis.

Royal Shuttlemaker, ſharp pointed leaves, a little twining, curiouſly marked with bright fleſh colour, deep ſcarlet, and pale yellow, bottom and tamis

tamis black; encreaſed by an off-ſet coming out above the lowermoſt leaf.

Eagle, a fair flower, peach colour, pale gride-line, ſome deep crimſon, and pure white; purple bottom and tamis.

Paragon Floriſon, ſharp pointed leaves, finely ſtriped and marked with iſabella, peach colour, and milk white.

Diana, of a bright bluiſh carnation, ſtriped and well marked with deep red and pure white; blue bottom and purple tamis.

Dianea, raiſed from the ſeeds of the Diana, by Mr. Rea, differing from it in the leaves being pure white, edged and whip'd about, and the middle feathered with a deep brown purple; the tamis dark blue.

Princeſs Turgiana, well marked with two purples and much white; bottom blue, tamis purple.

Ariana, Mr. Rea's raiſing from the ſeeds of the laſt: of purer white from the firſt opening, and well marked with large and ſmall ſtripes, and drops of bright crimſon; bottom and tamis as the laſt.

Brown Duke of Brabant, marked with a brown and light purple, and ſtriped with white; blue bottom, and purple tamis.

General Bole, agotted and variably marked with a dark and light reddiſh purple and good white; blue bottom, and purple tamis.

Dorothea, of a deep brown purple, finely whip'd about the edges, and marked with a red and light purple, and purer white; bottom and tamis purple; an excellent flower.

Carolus, curiouſly marked and ſtriped with ſhades of murry purple and pure white, through every leaf thereof; blue bottom, purple tamis.

Brown Purple de Marris, of a rich ſhining brown purple, and pure white, marked with great ſtripes

up the middle of the leaves; blue bottom, and purple tamis.

Minerva, delicately ſtriped through each leaf with light and dark leather colour, divided with equal ſtripes of liver colour.

Bacchus Bole, not tall, yet a luſty and very large broad-leaved flower, of ſad and light purple, and good white, equally divided, the three outmoſt leaves only edged with crimſon; bluiſh bottom, dark purple tamis; theſe two laſt are the neweſt if not the beſt I have; though the Agot Hammer is a beautiful flower, of three fine ſetting-off colours, pale grideline, rich ſcarlet and pure white; bottom and tamis blue.

Auguſtina Eſtoil, fine violet and white.

Tremontaine, fleſh, pale yellow and iſabella colour.

Proteus, deep and light crimſon, with pale yellow.

Amidone, pale yellow and cinnamon.

Brown George, deep and light cinnamon, and pale yellow.

Clitus, dark yellow, crimſon and hair colour.

Agot Bezor, deep orange, light fleſh colour, and pale yellow.

Memorables, of pale tanned leather, ſad purple, and bright yellow: theſe ſeven laſt and many others came from modes or ſelf-colours.

SEROTINES, *or late flowering Tulips.*

Prince de la More, well marked with a deep and light cinnamon, and pale yellow; blue bottom and black tamis.

Sertione Zeabloom, a low, weak-ſtalked flower, deep red, feathered and marked with ſome grideline, at the firſt pale yellow, which afterwards turns white; bottom and tamis dark blue.

Greſound, a low ſmall flower, dark red, ſtriped and feathered with pale yellow; bottom dark greeniſh, tamis almoſt black.

Star

Star of Venus, carnation, marked with pale yellow, which after turns white; bottom and tamis blue.

Paragon Mullen, bright carnation, ſtriped with white; bottom and tamis blue.

Tenebris, a ſtrong flower, deep red, veined with peach colour; pale yellow bottom, tamis dark brown.

The latter end of *March*, *April*, and *May*, are the times of the flowering of theſe beauties, which will continue much longer, if over the heads of the beſt of them you ſtick pretty ſtrong hazle rods into the allies bended archwiſe, about a foot diſtance, of ſuch a height, that the flowers may not reach them; over theſe lay a tilt made of cap paper, ſtarched together, which muſt be wide enough to reach the middle of each ſide; alſo about two yards long, with parted rods along the ſides of this paper tilt, as in maps, to roll it up; to each rod put a ſtring in the middle, to tie the boughs over your flowers, to keep the wind from riſing or blowing it off; rather have many of them than one too long, for it will be troubleſome: the charge is as little as the trouble in placing and unplacing it, being ſo light; and it is a ſufficient remove for them againſt the hot ſalutes of the ſun, or ſhowers of rain, which are both prejudicial to their different yet admirable complexions: this method will preſerve them in the height of their beauty, without which their luſtre would too ſoon vaniſh, and the flowers would be forced, by the ſun's violence, to run from their colours.

But to bring them to this perfection: firſt, having obtained your roots, make your beds to lodge them in, of freſh light ſandy ſifted earth; a foot deep is ſufficient, and a yard ſquare will contain thirty roots; diſtance them in their ſetting accordingly, placing them in the earth about three or four inches

deep, except ſuch as are deſigned to ſeed, which muſt be ſunk two inches lower, leſt their ſtalks dry before their ſeeds ripen. Set not two flowers of the ſame colour together, and keep an account of each flowers name in their numbered places, both in your bed and book, after the following method:

Sattin

Sattin 10	Peliam 20	Prince of Wales 30	Turban 40	Harot 50
Pearl 9	Bienvenu 19	Sufanna 29	Omen 39	Marquis 49
Eagle 8	Maria 18	Black-wich 28	Envis 38	Pluto 48
Camufet 7	Rich Par-rot 17	Dorothea 27	Holofern 37	Perifhot 47
Nofte 6	Diana 16	Minerva 26	Agot St. Dennis 36	Carolus 46
Dorile 5	Prince de la More 15	Grand-purple 25	Agot Epacat 35	Aurora 45
Brabafon 4	Phena 14	Royal Parrot 24	General Bole 34	Amidore 44
Grefound 3	Prelate 13	Agothan-me 23	Pallas 33	Tenebris 43
Clitus 2	Pompeza 12	Cedanole 22	Artaban 32	Galatea 42
Morillon crimfone 1	Bacchus Bole 11	Turgiana 21	Paragon-thufon 31	Ariana 41

By this means you may know what flower to expect in each place, and when they are paſt flowering, you will know what roots you take up, and diſpoſe them accordingly, when they put forth their leaves; if any of them appear not, or their leaves fade, open the earth to the bottom to find its diſtemper; if the root be moiſt and ſquaſhy, it is paſt hopes of remedy, but if hard, recoverable by applying dry ſand and ſoot to it, but will not blow that year; and when you take it up, which you muſt do as ſoon as the fibres are gone, be ſure to keep it in ſomething free from moiſture, till the ſeaſon requires it to be ſet again.

Your tulip roots when ſet, being bulbous roots, need no watering, as ſtringy roots do, nor any attendance but what is before expreſt; but when they begin to flower, put on your tilts, eſpecially in the night, to keep off the ſharpneſs of the froſts, which may curdle the buds, and ſpoil the beautiful form of the flower, taking them off in the morning; you will find the effect worth your pains. If any flowers hang their heads, tie them up to ſmall rods, ſtuck under them ſo as juſt to reach the flower; and when full blown, keep your paper tilts on conſtantly, but when you would pleaſe your own or other's eyes with a full ſight of their luſtrous glories. When they ſhed their leaves, break off the pods of all but what you intend ſhall ſeed, and thoſe muſt be clean, the pods a right triangle in ſhape, and of ſuch flowers as are ſtrong and luſty, good bottoms and tamis, *i. e.* dark blue, or purple, of well and conſtant marked flowers, ſuch whoſe colours will not run.

The tulips thus ſelected muſt ſtand longer than the reſt, becauſe of the ſeeds ripening; as ſoon as the ſtalks of all your other tulips are dried down and withered, the roots will have loſt their fibres, and

and then they muſt be taken up yearly, (eſpecially thoſe of value) and every ſort put by themſelves, that you may know how to ſet them again without confuſion, which the account in your book will direct; lay them upon diſtinct papers in the ſun to dry, with their names written on the papers, that you miſtake not in their wrapping up, and by that means abuſe your friends or ſelf; put them in boxes in a dry room, and examine them once in two or three weeks, leſt they moulder, which, if not ſoon gently wiped and aired in the ſun, will ſpoil the root; if any of them are rivelled or crumpled on the outſide, and feel ſoft, it is a ſign of its conſumption, and as Mr. Ray directs, wrap it up in wool dipt in ſallad oil, and place it where the warmth of the fire may but juſt reach it. About the end of Auguſt ſet it in the ground, mixing wood-fire ſoot and ſand together, and place about it; cover it with a pot, that no wet may hurt it, till the fibres are put forth, which will be at the end of September, (or not at all) about which time you muſt ſet your other roots in the form and manner as before directed, taking notice that if your earth hath any dung put in it, it be neat's dung, that hath lain long enough to be ſufficiently rotted and digeſted, for want of which many fine flowers have been ſpoiled. The beſt compoſition for them, if your freſh earth be not naturally light enough (for they cannot endure a ſtiff ſoil) is one part of well rotted neat's dung, two parts of freſh earth, next under the turf, and two of the Sea ſand, inſtead of which brook ſand may ſerve, and theſe two ſhould have lain mixed awhile before made into a bed to lodge your tulips in, that the rawneſs of the earth and ſand, by ſometimes ſtirring, might by that means be taken away.

Now for raiſing new varieties of tulips, there is but

but one ſure way, and that is by ſeed. You may wait many years before a mode changes, perhaps it never may, and though off-ſets will quickly bear flowers, and like children, ſhew prettier faces than their parent, yet their youthful beauty ſoon decays, and too often degenerates, ſo as to become not worth the looking on: and therefore, if you would not be cheated by falſe ſhews, take the product of nature from the ſeeds.

After you find that the ſeed veſſels of your beſt flowers (left for that purpoſe) are ripe, which may be noticed by the pods opening at the top, and the ſtalks being withered, cut them all off: keeping their heads upright, (as directed for auriculas) which will be about July, ſooner or later, as the heat or mildneſs of the ſeaſon ſuits, tying the pods of your beſt flowers by themſelves, to the bar of a ſunny window, which will perfect the ripeneſs of the ſeed; let them ſo remain till about the end of September; and then ſeparate the flat or parſnip-like ſeed from the chaff, by gently blowing it away; ſtill preſerving the beſt by itſelf. Then provide ſome boxes of about ſix inches deep; fill them four inches full of the fineſt ſifted mould you can get, let it be light and rich and not too ſandy; you muſt riddle it in, as equally thick as you can, but don't preſs it down; ſow your beſt ſeeds, not too thick, but ſo that they may be half an inch aſunder; then riddle more of the ſame earth over them, not above half an inch thick, and you have done. If you ſow in beds, let them be thus prepared; Empty your beds four inches deep of their old earth, laying tiles flat at the bottom; then fill them up again upon the tiles with the fineſt ſifted earth, as in your boxes, no higher than before; let the earth lie light and even, and thereon ſow your ſeeds, and cover them as directed for ſowing in boxes; thoſe ſown in beds

beds will be always moiſt, but a little watering now and then, when March approaches, will be convenient for thoſe ſown in boxes.

The Floriſt's reaſon will by this time point out the benefit of having a ſhallow ſoil; for from their firſt rooting, from each root runs a ſtring of a conſiderable length into the ground, drawing that little bulb it proceeds from after it, in which it ſpends itſelf till it meets with oppoſition, leaving for that year a root no bigger than an ordinary pin's head. Now were that ſtringy ſubſtance prevented, which is more than three or four times the quantity of the root, nature would throw that into the ſubſtance of the root, and by that means leave you a root as big the firſt year as otherwiſe in three, which muſt neceſſarily ſo much haſten the flowering of the ſeeds ſown.

The ſeeds being thus managed, the roots from them may be taken up each year, till they flower, as ſoon as the ſingle leaves they produce are dried down or withered, and kept choicely free from moiſture or too much dryneſs, till the latter end of Auguſt, and then ſet again at wider diſtances; three years may make them produce two leaves, and that year they flower: but after the firſt year you may ſet them in a deeper ſoil, but not barren; for a rich one to thrive in is beſt, though a barrener and ſandy one to flower in, but that ſhould not be a conſtant rule, for a rich one one year, and a barrener another is the beſt for trying experiments on ſuch flowering roots as tulips: yet have I tried the richeſt earth for one bed of tulips ſeveral years, and have found them come conſtantly well marked. Modes, that is, ſelf colours, ſhould be ſet in as barren earth one year as would but keep them alive, and in the other extream the next, to force a variety of colours. For tulips, as well as other

flowers

flowers, be provided a year before-hand with ſoils ſuited to their natures, making new compoſitions every year, that may be concocting and often turned over till you uſe it: this you will find of great advantage to other flowers as well as tulips.

The Fritillaries, flowering with tulips, muſt next be mentioned, having ſmall round white roots, made of two pieces, as if joined together, or cleft in the midſt, whence ſprings a ſtalk a foot high or more, with ſome few long leaves, here and there diſperſed; at the top whereof, from amongſt three or four green, hollow, long, ſharp pointed leaves, cometh the flower, hanging like the ordinary crown imperial, of ſix leaves, and ſeveral colours.

The common chequered fritillary, of a ſullen, reddiſh purple colour, chequered with a deeper, the inſide lighter than either, with a ſtyle, and ſix chieves tipt with yellow pendents; when the roots are old they will bear two or three flowers on a ſtalk.

The double bluſh fritillary, faſhioned like the former, but double, conſiſting of twelve leaves, or more, of a pale purple, or bluſh colour, ſpotted as the other.

The white frittillary, like the laſt, but the outſide and inſide of a perfect yellow.

The dark red fritillary, duſky red on the outſide, and blood red on the inſide.

The great red fritillary, larger than the laſt in all its parts, and a better flower, (but as the reſt) ſoon decaying: Theſe ſorts have ſmall roots, ſharp pointed and green leaves, and large flowers.

There is another ſort, with larger roots, whiter green leaves, and round pointed, different faſhioned ſmall flowers, *viz.*

The great yellow fritillary, which hath a larger and broader root than any of the former, the leaves broader

broader, ſhorter, and round pointed, the ſtalk above two feet high, of a whiter green, the flower long, ſmall, and of a faint yellow colour.

The ſpotted yellow fritillary, with leaves like the laſt, the flower larger and longer, of a pale yellow, variouſly ſpotted and checquered.

The great yellow Italian fritillary, with darker green leaves, a longer flower, of a dark yellowiſh purple, ſpotted or checquered with red.

The exotic narrow-leaved fritillary, with a whitiſh green double flower.

The ſmall yellow fritillary of Portugal, a ſmall and low flower, but more checquered than any of the yellow ones.

The black fritillary, like the yellowiſh green, but the ſtalk and flowers are ſhorter, and of a ſullen blackiſh green colour.

The Spaniſh black fritillary differs only from the laſt, in being larger, and bearing four or five flowers hanging round about the ſtalk, like thoſe of the crown imperial.

Theſe flowers, like tulips, loſe their fibres as ſoon as their ſtalks wither, and may be taken up then, or any time before Auguſt, but muſt not be taken up too ſoon, or kept too long out of the ground; take them up therefore not before July, nor keep them up longer than Auguſt, leſt thereby the roots periſh, or be much weakened by it. The ſeeds of the beſt ſorts of theſe flowers, ſown after the manner directed for tulips, give great hopes of new diverſities; thoſe here mentioned are conſiderable ones, and would be more taking, but that they flower when tulips, which are greater beauties, ſhew their faces.

The great late flouriſhing bulbous violet, might have been mentioned at the beginning of this Work, with its leſſer kind, that flowers in January,

but then I ſhould not have followed my propoſed method in treating of them as they flower, which this does in April and May, bearing upon a two-foot ſtalk in height, ſix or ſeven flowers hanging their heads, containing ſix ſmall white leaves, each end tipped with green; the flowers when withered, leave a ſmall pod or ſeed veſſel, which when ripe, yields many round ſhining black ſeeds, as large as ſmall vetches, which ſoon may produce varieties; the root is like a daffodil's, and apt to off-ſet, loſing its fibres, and may therefore be taken up, and ordered as others of the ſame quality in this month's flowers.

The ſtrange wild olive now blooms, having woody ſhoots, of a dark or yellowiſh colour, ſet with long narrow whitiſh green leaves, bearing along the branches ſmall greeniſh yellow flowers, ſucceeded by green berries, like ſmall olives, which when ripe are of a reddiſh colour, the whole plant of a ſweet and pleaſant ſcent, and is increaſed by layers or cuttings.

The Month of APRIL produces the following Flowers, beſides thoſe already mentioned, viz.

Spring Cyclamen	Double Pilewort
Stock Gilliflowers	Gentianella
Single Pionies	Double Caltha Paluſtris
Daiſies	Columbines
Muſcary	Orinthogalum
Dwarf Flag	Perſian Lily
Great Snow-drop	Double Saxifrage
Spring Colchicums	Venetian Vetch
Pulſatillas	Lychnis's
Bulbous Fumitory	Alyſſon Creticum
Double Lady's-ſmock	Borage-leaved Verbaſcums,
Linarias	

And the blue flowered perennial Moth-mullein.

MAY.

MAY.

LEUCOIUM, or Stock Gilliflower.

THE beſt ſorts of the Stock-Gilliflower, being grateful, both to the ſmell and ſight, as well as affection of every floriſt, and being now in flower, it claims our preſent notice; leaving Anemonies and Ranunculus's for the next chapter.

Stock Gilliflowers are too well known to take up time in deſcribing their form; the ſingle ones are only valuable for their bearing ſeeds, whence the double ones are raiſed.

There are Double Stock Gilliflowers of divers colours, of a dark and light purple colour, of a deep reddiſh murry and one that is pure white, each having ſingle ones of the ſame kind, whence the double are raiſed.

The double ſtriped Stock Gilliflowers have the ſame diverſities of colours, differing only in this, that the flowers of theſe are all ſtriped with more or leſs white, which raiſeth their beauty to eſteem; there are ſome ſtriped ſingle ones of the ſame colours, whence they are produced.

There is alſo a double Stock Gilliflower, that is not raiſed from ſeeds; the flower ſmaller, but as thick and double, and ſometimes better marked and ſtriped with white, than the other kinds.

The yellow Stock Gilliflower, of which there is the ſingle yellow, is of a pale colour, very double, and the rareſt of its ſpecies.

Theſe plants have many branches on a ſtalk, and bear many flowers on a branch; they begin to flower in April, and flouriſh in May, and ſo continue till the nipping froſts check their pride.

To raiſe them, get good ſeeds of right kinds, as of the ſtriped ſingle ones, (for the double never yield you any) chooſing only that ſeed, which comes from the ſingle ones, of five leaves; ſow your well ripened ſeeds, at the full of the moon in April, be ſure not too thick, in good light earth; when grown three or four inches high, remove them about the full moon, into barren earth, or you may ſet them again in the ſame earth, after you have turned it, and mixed ſand with it to barren it, which muſt be done ſpeedily upon their taking up, that they may preſently be ſet again, at more convenient diſtances; after ſome time, to prevent their growing high, ſo ſerve them again; let this be about the full moon too. By this means they will be more hardy, grow low, and ſpread in branches, have ſtrength to endure the winter, and be better to remove in ſpring, than ſuch as run up wirh long ſtalks, which ſeldom eſcape the winter's froſt; and you will thus have more with double flowers among them, than if you follow not this rule. You may indeed, and with good ſucceſs, remove them three times every winter, but then let it be the three full moons ſucceſſively; it will retard their ſpring, and make them ſpread the more, which makes them the more beautiful; and in the ſpring, you may ſee by the buds which will be double and which ſingle; for the double flowers will have their buds rounder and larger than the reſt: then remove them with care; not breaking their roots, but taking up a clod of earth with them, and ſet them where they ſhall abide all ſummer in good earth. Being ſhaded, and well watered, they will grow and bear flowers, as well as if not removed

moved at all. Thoſe that are ſingle, muſt ſtand to bear ſeed, which muſt be yearly ſown to preſerve the kinds; for after they have borne flowers, they are apt to die, but may be preſerved by ſlips or cuttings, which will grow and bear the next ſpring following, if this rule be obſerved in ſetting them, viz.

In March you muſt chooſe ſuch branches as do not bear flowers, which cut off ſome diſtance from the ſtock, that it be not too long, then ſlit down the backs, at the ends of the ſlip about half an inch, in three or four places equally diſtant from each other, as the bigneſs of the ſlip will allow, which you muſt peel as far as it is ſlit, and turn up the bark; cut off the naked woody ſtalk cloſe to the rind turned up, which muſt be ſo ſet three inches in the ground, by making a round hole of that depth, and putting the ſlip in it with the bark ſpread out on each ſide or end thereof, which covered up, ſhaded and watered for ſome time, the ground being good, will grow, and bear very well: Thus may you have yearly bearers, without the trouble of ſowing, or two year's patience: Thus may the beſt wall-flowers be propagated, or you may lay them as directed for gilliflowers.

WALL-FLOWERS.

Theſe are too common to have their form deſcribed; ſome common kinds are in moſt country gardens, but the following are not ſo.

The great ſimple wall-flower, like the common ones, but much larger, with dark ſhining green leaves; the flowers many, growing on a long pike, of a deep gold colour, yellow.

The great double wall flower, like the laſt, but thick and double.

The ſingle white wall-flower.

The double white wall-flower.

The double red wall-flower, which indeed is rather a double yellow, but the outer leaves are daſhed with a darker red.

The pale yellow wall-flower; this is more thick and double, and in greater eſteem than the common doubles.

All theſe flower at the latter end of March, in April, and part of May.

They are increaſed or continued by ſlips, ſet in March, as the ſtock gilliflowers, and are to be ſet againſt a ſouth wall, to which they muſt be faſten'd, and defended from froſts and hard weather, eſpecially the double white, the great ſingle, and double yellow, and one commonly called the bloody wall-flower.

APRIL and MAY.

ANEMONE.

The wind-flower, or Anemone, marked with two diſtinctions, as ſingle and double, the Anemone with broad and hard leaves, the Anemone with narrow and ſoft leaves: I begin with the firſt, leaving out the moſt vulgar ones.

The broad-leaved Anemone, with a double ſcarlet flower, hath ſomewhat broad green leaves, cut in on the ſides, and folding the edges, ſeldom lying ſmooth and plain; the flowers of theſe ſtand on ſtalks about ſix inches high, and conſiſt of many round pointed, narrow long leaves, of a rich ſcarlet colour, thick and double.

The broad-leaved double ſcarlet variegated Anemone hath ſmall and ſomething browniſh green leaves, a tall ſtalk, bearing a large double flower, of a rich ſcarlet, and every leaf finely ſtriped with white.

The double broad leaved red Anemone, darker leaves, ſmaller flower, of a blood red.

The

The double Anemone, broader leaved than the laſt, browniſh green, flower large, its leaves not ſo many, but broader, of a murry purple colour; there is another of this kind that hath every leaf liſted about with white, ſhewing very glorious.

The ſingle ones of this kind, are of divers ſorts and colours, ſome bigger, others leſs, conſiſting of one row of leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, of a different colour from the leaves; theſe flowers are of divers red, purple, ſcarlet, pink, peach, white, ſilver, or aſh-colour, ſome ſtriped; the beſt are kept for ſeed; whence new varieties of ſingle and double are produced. Of the ſmall leaved Anemonies, I will mention, (as of the broad) a few of the beſt, the leaves of which are green, divided into ſeveral branches, each leaf cut and parted, in ſome flowers like the leaves of parſley, in others like carrots, the roots of all tuberous.

The double narrow leaved Anemone.

Scarlet variegated with white.

The outer broad leaves white, thrum ſcarlet.

Outer leaves brimſtoniſh, thrum green.

Outer leaves orange tawney, thrum yellowiſh green.

The white of Bourdeaux, greateſt white.

Lively roſe colour.

Like the laſt, but ſtriped with white.

Spotted bluſh, with red.

Purple, or a dark ſullen violet colour.

Lavender coloured.

Fine bright blue.

Outer leaves white, purple thrum.

Outer leaves red, thrum dark murrey.

Another ſort of this, variegated with white.

Of five colours, outer leaves red, thrum purple, whence come leaves half way yellow, the reſt to the end light crimſon, the ſmall tuft in the middle of them

them ſilver coloured: but this flower is uncertain, and ſeldom cometh well.

Of a dark purpliſh colour, finely ſtriped with white, a noble flower; but very tender, and muſt be dealt with accordingly.

Theſe already named are the beſt of old, though not common ones: There are a newer fleece of flowers, near an hundred ſorts, of fine varieties of two, three, and four colours, ſtrangely placed; about twenty whereof I have now in my garden, ſome of them have been raiſed at Rome, whoſe flowers are price and praiſe worthy with us here.

The ſingle flowers of this ſort, viz. narrow leaved, or ſoft anemonies, are more valued than the broad or hard leaved ones, being of greater variety, of divers colours, whether plain, edged, marked, or ſtriped; which, on tall ſtalks, bear fair and long flowers, of one row of broad leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, which after the flowers are paſt, grows big and long, yielding ſtore of flat brown ſeed, wrapped in down, which muſt be carefully gathered as the down riſes, elſe they will be blown away.

The ſoil where anemonies are to be ſet, is a rich ſandy loamy earth, wherewith ſome neat's dung and a little lime, that hath lain long together, and fully rotted, ſhould be mixed, and ſifted thro' a wire riddle for that purpoſe, and made in a bed a foot deep, rather ſhady, than too much in the face of the ſun; therein, about the end of September, place your broad leaved anemone roots, half a foot aſunder, and a quarter deep, ſet in that ſide uppermoſt, where you ſee the ſmall eminencies that put forth leaves; thoſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not at the ſame time, for, being tenderer plants, they ought not to be lodged in the ground till the end of October at ſooneſt, leſt they

riſe

riſe too early, and the froſts deſtroy them, from which they muſt be defended, by mats, tilts, or peaſe-ſtraw, which muſt daily or once in two days (a fair ſeaſon permitting) be taken off for one, two or three hours, as the weather is, to air them and prevent mouldineſs, which will deſtroy them: the broad leaves will come up before winter, the narrow about the end of February, or as the mildneſs of the winter invites: If March and April prove dry ſeaſons, they will often require a gentle watering, which will make them thrive the better, and ſhow fairer flowers than if that pains were neglected: If they like the earth they grow in, having fair flowers, ſtrong ſtalks, and promiſe well, take them not up till July; but if their green leaves be few, ſmall flowers and ſhort ſtalks, it proves they like not the quarters, and that they are famiſhed by the ſoil being too cold and poor, or ſurfeited by its over heat and rankneſs, the laſt being moſt dangerous to them; if theſe ſigns of diſtaſte appear, take them up as ſoon as the green leaves turn yellow, put them into ſand, and in ſome dry place for a month, and afterwards let them be taken out and kept in papers in ſome dry but cold place till their time of planting; for ſhould the roots lie in the ground after their fibres be gone, if the earth was too barren, they would languiſh, not having received ſufficient nouriſhment from it; if too rank or over hot, and they lie undigeſted in it, they would moſt of them rot and conſume away, eſpecially if a rainy ſeaſon follow.

For raiſing new varieties, experience yearly acquaints us, that ſome double Latifolia's bear ſeeds, as the double orange tawny, which ſown yield pretty varieties, but the purples, reds, or crimſons, very few, or ſuch as draw too near their original, to be called new faces, only a little deeper or lighter, &c. But the light colours are preferable, as white-aſh colour,

colour, bluſh or carnation, light orange, ſky-colour, and pink, whether ſingle or double, if bearing ſeed; ſo alſo in the Tenuifolia's.

The ſeed of theſe flowers will be ready to gather in May, earlier or later, as they flowered, which muſt be done as ſoon as ripe, and not till then, which is known by the ſeed with its woolineſs, beginning a little to riſe of itſelf at the lower end of the head; then muſt it preſently be gathered, leſt, as before hinted, the wind carry it all away, which a little will do.

Your ſeed being obtained, lay it to dry for a week or more, and then in a baſon or earthen veſſel, rub it with a little ſand or dry earth gently, to ſeparate the ſeed from the wool or down that encompaſs it: Let the earth be fine and proportionable to your ſeed, with which you part it from its down, which muſt be ſtirred or rubbed till none appears. About the full moon, in July next enſuing, let it be ſown, (and ſo gain a year in its growth) on a ſmooth bed of fine ſifted earth, or rather in pots, boxes, or tubs, not too thin, for all will not come up, then gently ſift ſome fine freſh earth over them; half a finger thick is full ſufficient for this firſt covering; a month after they are come up, riddle over them again fine light earth to the ſame thickneſs; in the interim, ſhould the ſeaſon be dry, often gently watering them; thus doing you ſhall have them ſpring up and grow able before winter, to abide its ſharpneſs of froſt or cold. In their nonage uſe ſome care to cover them with peaſe-ſtraw, or ſuch like, ſupported by ſticks that it lies not too near, or far from them; The next year in autumn, they ought to be taken up and ſet in fine looſe and freſh mould, rich as may be; many will prove bearing roots the year following, all of them the third year, though ſome have affirmed, from ſeeds ſo ſown, they

they have had Anemonies in flower within ten months from their time of ſowing.

You will do well to put a thin layer of rotten ſally wood or willow earth, under your young anemone roots, at their firſt tranſplanting; it will cauſe them the ſooner to put forth fibres, and gain the more ſtrength againſt winter; neither is it amiſs (if to be had) to do as much by the old roots of the beſt kinds, for their beautiful flowers will very well reward your pains.

RANUNCULUS.

The crow-foot, the beſt ſorts of which carry ſuch a luſtre and richneſs in the colour of their flowers, that therein they exceed all others, much reſembling the anemonies, and in all things are to be ordered alike, only requiring a richer ſoil; they come up with leaves ſomething broad, indented about the edges, ſome more cut and divided than the others, of a pale green, and ſome deeper, the ſtalk ariſing ſome under others, above four inches in heighth, and have grumous or kernally roots.

The double white crow-foot of candy, the ſtalk parted into two or three branches, each bearing a fair white double flower.

The cloth of ſilver crow-foot, beareth leſſer flowers than the laſt, and ſingle, of ſeven or eight round pointed leaves, of a pale yellowiſh bluſh colour on the inſides, a little ſtriped, but more on the outſide with crimſon; the root as the former.

The double yellow crow-foot, or ranunculus of Aſia, the leaves of this more divided like a carrot, whence riſe many ſmall ſtalks, each bearing at the top one ſmall double flower, of a ſhining yellow colour.

The double red ranunculus of Aſia hath the lower leaves plain, and not cut, but a little indented

at

at the edges, the reſt of the leaves parted into three or five diviſions, and notched about the ſtalk a foot high, bearing a fair and ſomething large double flower, of a fair yellow and red.

Theſe have been flowers noticed in the laſt age, this produces more noble ſorts; as

Seemingly ſtriped at firſt with yellow, but when full blown, of the colour of bull's blood, very double.

Monſter of Rome, very thick and double, a rich ſcarlet flower; there is alſo

The Monſter, ſtriped with yellow, but a leſſer flower.

Puvoin of Rome, a large flower, its leaves round pointed, and ſtanding out in the middle, of a deep ſcarlet.

Puvoin of Rome, ſtriped, or rather each leaf of the flower liſted about with yellow, the reſt deep ſcarlet.

Marvilia, a leſs flower, but marbled with a deeper and lighter ſcarlet.

Fericus, hath greener leaves and larger than the reſt, ſtalk riſing higher, dividing into ſeveral branches, each bearing a large double flower of a rich ſcarlet.

Fericus Traſhe, or ſtriped, is a leſſer flower, and commonly well ſtriped with yellow.

Ranunculus of Aleppo, a fine flower, orange tawney coloured, very double and round, well ſtriped with yellow.

There are others under different names, but vary ſo little in the flowers, as not to be worth mentioning, but theſe laſt named, a floriſt's pains are well beſtowed in collecting.

The following ſingle ones will alſo be acceptable objects in the ſeaſon.

The

The gold yellow, ſtriped through the leaves with ſcarlet.

Roſa frize, white within, roſe colour without.

Roman, ſhammy, marked with red without.

African, yellow within, ſcarlet and yellow without.

Beſanſon, yellow within, pale yellow, and red without.

Melidore, pale iſabella within, and crimſom bordered with iſabella without.

Parmiſan, yellow within, and gold colour bordered with crimſon without.

Sattin, white within, white marked with red without.

Didonian ſhammy colour within, and marked with red without.

There are ſeveral others that have been, and more may be raiſed from ſeeds, which muſt be managed as thoſe of Anemonies.

Their roots muſt be planted in rich, ſandy, and ranker earth than Anemonies, and like them muſt about Midſummer be taken up, and kept dry in papers, or boxes, till they are ſet again, which muſt be in December, leſt if done earlier they come up too ſoon, and froſts deſtroy them, unleſs prevented by daily attendance in covering and airing them. In March and April when they come up and riſe to flower, (as Anemonies) they ought to be often and well watered.

Their leaves once caught by the froſt; which appears by their brown colour, will ſoon die down to the root, and that periſh too: I had ſome this year, thus caught and put drinking glaſſes over them, taking them off once a day, and each day gently watering them, and by that means not only ſaved their lives, but brought them to flower, otherwiſe I am certain they had been loſt.

That their roots may the better increaſe, they may be ſet in ſuch an earth as hath been made by long lying of old thatch or ſtraw, but with your other earth prepared for them above and below it, with which, I have found them to have been greatly benefited.

M A Y.

THE Piony is of two ſexes, male and female: the male is ſingle, and known by its leaves, coming conſtantly whole without any diviſion, hath long roots, and round, the flower of a purpliſh red, of which there is but one ſort; of the females many, ſome bearing ſingle, others double flowers, of the ſhape of the common red one, therefore needs no deſcription; the leaves of all of them divided on the edges, the roots more tuberous, growing in clogs, with many round pieces faſtened to the head, with ſmaller ſtrings. I ſhall only name the beſt double ones.

The double purple Piony, ſmaller in all its parts than the common red one, the leaves of a whiter green, thoſe of the flower of a bright ſhining purple, and ſoon fall.

The double carnation Piony, of a bright ſhining carnation colour at the firſt opening, but daily waxing paler till almoſt white; it never drops the leaves, but they wither on the ſtalk.

The double bluſh, or white piony, a large flower, at firſt opening tinctured with a light bluſh, but in a few days turns to perfect white, and continues ſo long before it decays, and then withers on the ſtalk, and is the beſt yet come to our knowledge.

Smaller than the laſt in all its parts, the flower of a fine red, ſtriped with white, laſts long and never drops its leaf. Theſe

Theſe all flower in May, and are hardy plants, and endure long in the ground, without ſtirring; October is the only time of removing them, and none of thoſe roots will grow but what have ſprouts or buds at the end, or rather top of them, but each piece of that kind will grow. Some years the double ones bring ſeeds to perfection, which being ſown very thin in September, where they may ſtand unremoved in the ground two years, may produce varieties.

I muſt a little inſiſt on the honey ſuckles, and columbines now in flower, though they are ſo generally known, as to ſeem needleſs.

Of woodbines, the red Italian and the double are beſt, the firſt blows in June, the double honey ſuckle, in this month of May; both eaſily encreaſed by laying their branches in the ground; for if they but fall on the ground of themſelves, they are apt to root there.

Columbines, the double are of four colours, blue, white, purple, and red; any of theſe alone not valued, thoſe that are variegated excepted: alſo, the double inverted columbines, *i. e.* with the heels inward, various in their colours.

Double roſe columbines, that have no heels, but ſtand on their ſtalks like little double roſes.

The degenerate columbine, like the laſt, but that the leaves, which are outermoſt, are much larger than any of the reſt, commonly of a greeniſh purple colour.

The Virginian columbine, hath ſmall ſingle flowers, with long heels, of a yellowiſh colour, ſhadowed with red, with deeper red ſpots in the hollow parts of the flower; each flowering in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew themſelves, and therefore entertained, all bearing ſeeds; thoſe flowers that come of a ſelf-colour ought to be nipped

off and only variegated ones left for ſeed, which ſown in April, in the nurſery, will bear the ſecond year, the beſt whereof remove into your garden, the reſt throw away before they drop their ſeed, to encumber your ground with.

In this month alſo blows the great cyanus, or blue bottle, that is laſting; thoſe annuals ſhall find another place with the annuals for deſcription; 'tis like the corn-flower, but much larger and pleaſanter, the long blue flowers many on a head, making a pretty ſhew, not ſo common, as I find ſome ſpeak it: in this month alſo blows

The ſtar-flower of Arabia, leaved like the oriental hyacinth, on a round green ſtalk, two foot high; on long foot-ſtalks grow divers flowers.

The fly orchis, or bee-flower-ſatyrion, grows wild in meadows, and other places; yet for its pretty form and beauty, is acceptable in ſome parts of the garden, eſpecially the under named.

The bee flower, growing about ſix inches high, with three or four narrow leaves; the ſtalk bears three or four flowers one above another, each contains four leaves, three ſmall and ſharp pointed, of a bluſh colour, turning up towards the top of the ſtalk; the fourth is round in form, and reſembles a bee that is ſucking a flower ſo exactly as to deceive many that are ignorant of the flower: the roots are round, two joined together, one of them periſhing when the flowers paſt, the other remaining hard and ſound.

The gnat ſatyrion, differs from the laſt in having larger leaves and higher ſtalks, and in the lower or fourth leaf of the flower like a gnat, or long great fly; it is rooted like the bee-flower.

The fly orchis, like the laſt, but leſs, having the lower leaf like a fly with legs, a liſt of aſh-colour croſſing the back, and the lower part black.

There

There is alſo the butterfly orchis, the ſnow-white, the red, the yellow, and ſpotted, flowering about the middle of May, and found wild in many places, thence tranſplanted with a turf about them into a ſhady barren part of the garden, for they will not live in a hot good ſoil; or take a large turf whence they naturally grow, ſet the herb in your garden ſhady, cut roundles therein, and put in your orchis roots filled up with the ſame earth, in June or July; at ſpring, clip the graſs low with ſciſſars, leaving the flowers, which thus uſed will proſper well.

The double white pipe tree, or Arabian jaſmine, in this month begins to flower, and continues flowering till September be ſpent, and is a rare and tender ſhrub, having many long ſlender, yet ſtiff woody branches, ſet with fair green leaves, and large, two ſtanding at each joint againſt each other; at the end of the branches come forth divers flowers, ſtanding on foot ſtalks, each in a hole like the common white jaſmine, containing fair double flowers, of round pointed white leaves, the middle hollow and yellowiſh, of a ſtrong ſweet ſcent, like orange-flowers; it is a nice plant, and requires houſing and obſervance in ſpring.

Horned trefoil, its fine bloſſoms ſhew themſelves in this ſeaſon: this tree riſes four or five foot high, the body ſeldom bigger than a man's thumb, covered with a whitiſh bark, the branches more white; the leaves ſtand three together, being leſs, rounder and whiter than the ordinary laburnum; its flowers like broom, of a gold yellow colour, coming forth three or four together at the ends of the branches, followed by crooked, flat, and thin pods, like half moons: it is a tender plant, and ſhould be ſo ſet as to be houſed with greens in the winter, not to be increaſed by ſeeds or layers, but by taking off ſome new ſlips in June, ſetting them in the ſhade, keep-

ing the earth moiſt by frequent and gentle waterings.

Shrub night-ſhade, hath a woody ſtock and branches, about a yard high, of a dark brown colour, ſet with leaves of a ſad green, the flowers like thoſe of the common night-ſhade, one white, and another of a blue colour: one of this kind hath the green leaves variegated with white: this is alſo increaſed by layers and ſlowers at the end of this month.

Tree night-ſhade riſes a yard high, with a woody ſtem, and many green branches, with ſmall long green leaves, (uneven at the edges,) at the joints of the branches, putting forth two or three flowers together of a ſtar-like form, the leaves turning back; of a white colour, with a yellow pointel in the middle; when fallen away, they are ſucceeded by ſmall green berries, that in December will be of a fine red colour, like little red cherries, wherein are ſmall flat white ſeeds. For the berries ſake is this plant reſpected, abiding in winter, at which time it looks pleaſingly if ſet among myrtles, or other greens. It is raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds in March, which will come up and grow, if ſowed in a pot, and houſed in winter.

Spaniſh-broom groweth like our common broom but bigger and higher; its flowers of the ſame faſhion and colour, but bigger, and in my opinion only worth the naming; but there is one more rare, that beareth white flowers.

The gelder roſe riſes two yards high, ſpreading into many branches, with broad leaves, divided into three ſections; at the top of the young branches comes out a round ball of many ſingle white flowers, cloſe ſet together; this plant is hardy, long laſting, and increaſed by ſuckers, which are too apt to put forth.

The

The bladder nut grows but low, unleſs pruned up and kept from ſuckers; its bark whitiſh, leaves like elder-flowers, white and ſweet; many in this month hanging on a ſtalk; after them greeniſh bladders, each containing one ſmall nut, and is too apt to ſend forth ſuckers by which it is increaſed.

The bay cherry is a ſtately evergreen, growing ſometimes ten or twelve feet high, flowering in this month, ſucceeded by ſmall cherries, black when ripe, but being very apt to encreaſe, hath become common, by the name of the laurel, and hath therefore made me ſo ſhort in its deſcription; nor do I at all deſcribe the bay tree.

But there is a laurel having its leaves delicately variegated, with large ſtripes of fine green and white.

The Produce of MAY.

Tulips
Stock Gilliflowers
Double Wall-Flowers
Single Scarlet Lychnis
Monk's-Hood
Pinks
Sea-Pinks
Candy-Tuft
Sweet Williams
Venus's Looking-Glaſs
Annual Stock
Periwincles
Fox-Gloves
Bulbous-rooted Iris's
Mulleins
Moth-Mulleins
Anemonies
Ranunculus's
Canterbury-Bells
Columbines
Lark Spurs
Poppies
Pionies
Fraxinellas
Spider Worts
Cyanus's
Martagons
Lillies
Orchis
Marigolds
Lupines
Double Globe-Flower
Daiſies
Feather-Few
Gladiolus
Antirrhinum
Valerian
Iris's
Lily of the Valley
Double Catch-Flies

London Pride
Solomon's Seal
Lady's Mantle
Lady's Slipper
Double Rocket
Batchelor's Buttons
Ragged Robons
Double Saxifrage
Honesty
Scabious, and
Bird's Eye

MAY AND JUNE.

IRIS, or FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Thr Iris is of two ſorts, bulbous and tuberous rooted; of the bulbous there are two diſtinctions, broad and narrow leaved; of the laſt there are more diverſities than in the broad leaves, though many pretty of that kind: As

The great bulbous iris, with a rich blue flower, is like the old Engliſh blue flower-de-luce, except in the colour of the flower, which in this is a rich ſhining blue colour, having that ſpot which is in the lower leaves of all theſe flower-de-luces, of a deep yellow, towards orange.

The blue ſtriped iris, being diverſly marked through every leaf with a dark violet purple colour.

The great purple, bulbous iris, the whole flower, (except a yellow ſpot) of a reddiſh murry purple.

The great purple variable, bulbous iris, of a rich murry purple, a ſmall yellow ſpot in the falling leaves, marked with deeper brown purple, almoſt black, upon a lighter purple.

The great aſh-coloured iris, hath ſometimes two flowers on a ſtalk, very large, of an aſh or lavender colour, with a yellow ſpot in their falling leaves.

The great aſh-coloured ſtriped bulbous iris, like the laſt, only the flower is ſtriped and veined all over with ſmall lines of purple.

The

The great variable coloured bulbous iris, hath the three falling leaves of the flower of a pale ſilver colour, with a circle of aſh-cour about the yellow ſpot; the arches are of the ſame colour, *viz.* ſilver ridged with aſh-colour, the top leaves ſtriped with blue.

The great pale red or peach coloured bulbous iris, is more rare than any of the former, having a ſmall yellow ſpot in each of the three falling leaves.

The great white; there is this and the greateſt white iris, which will ſometimes have the three top leaves ſtriped and ſpotted with a faint purple; ſeveral diverſities the ſeed of this flower hath produced. There is another that is of a pure white, finely ſtriped, and marked with veins and drops of a ſhining blue through every leaf. There is another that is ſtriped with purple through every leaf, the ſeeds of which produce good varieties.

The great yellow bulbous iris, of a fine bright gold colour, with the ſpot in the middle of the three falling leaves, of a deeper yellow, almoſt orange.

There are more diverſities of this kind in other countries, and raiſed in ours by ſowing their ſeeds, which muſt be performed as thoſe of tulips. Some kinds flower in May, but moſt in June; the blueſt firſt, then whites, and the purples laſt.

Their roots yearly loſe their fibres, and ſhould be taken up as ſoon as they are dried; for if they ſtay long, they put forth new fibres, and then are not to be ſtirred; therefore rather before than after they are withered, take them up and keep them dry till Auguſt, at which time ſet them again in beds of good freſh ſifted earth, not too poor, nor over rank, or hot, for that will rot and conſume them; nor

too

too much in the ſun, that will ſcorch and ſpoil their flowers: chuſe the eaſt part of your garden for their abode; experience forbids either ſouth or weſt, as not agreeing with them.

JUNE.

THE leſſer white bulbous iris, which riſes out of the ground before winter, now blooms. Alſo another white, that is bigger; another, whoſe falling leaves have a little ſhew of yellowneſs, as alſo have the middle ridges of the arched leaves; and another very ſmall.

There is one called the Spaniſh yellow, a lower flower, of an excellent deep gold yellow throughout the whole flower. Another, with pale yellow flowers, with a deep yellow ſpot: of this there are many diverſities, and one with the falling leaves white, except the yellow ſpot, common to all the bulbous flower-de-luces.

There is the party-coloured Spaniſh flower-de-luce, whoſe falling leaves are white, the arched leaves ſilver-colour, and the top-leaves of a bluiſh purple; another hath the falling leaves circled with blue, the arched leaves pale blue, and top leaves, purple. Some a fair bluiſh purple, others of a reddiſh purple. Another hath yellow falling leaves, ſky-coloured arches, and top-leaves of a murry purple. Another falling leaves yellow, arches and top-leaves of a black colour. Another of a duller brown colour. Another larger than any of the reſt, with falling leaves of a duſky yellow, with veins and borders about the edges, of a dun colour, the arches

arches of a dull purpliſh yellow, and the top leaves of a ſullen bluiſh purple; with many more, which would be but too tedious here to mention, therefore I conclude my account of theſe ſorts with two more rare than the reſt.

The moſt elegant narrow-leaved bulbous iris, with a peach-coloured flower, large and long falling leaves, with a yellow ſpot in the midſt of them, arched leaves alſo large, and the divided ends long and turning up, the top-leaves ſuitably long and large, the whole flower (except the yellow ſpot) of a fine reddiſh peach-colour.

The narrow-leaved bulbous iris, with a ſpotted ſtalk; the flower ſtands round and neat, and of a reddiſh murry-purple, except the ſpot in the falling leaves, which is of a deep yellow, round at the head, and with a ſmall liſt running under the arched leaves; thus the green leaves coming up before winter, may be known, in that the bottoms of them for an inch above ground, are of a reddiſh colour, full of dark purple ſpots.

If any wet falls upon theſe flowers, preſently after ſhake it off, or the leaves of the flower will ſoon be ſpoiled; their roots as the reſt, loſe their fibres, and muſt be managed after the ſame manner; the ſeeds of the beſt ſorts become a floriſt's pains in ſowing for producing varieties; the common ſorts increaſe faſt enough by off-ſets; the two laſt are the moſt tender, as they are the beſt, and require to be planted in good freſh earth, that is not hot with dung, and where they may have the benefit of the morning ſun only.

I forgot to mention the Iris Perſica, with a bulbous root, a fine flower, as alſo Cluſius flower-de-luce, both of eſteem, though old flowers.

The flag leaved flower-de-luce, with tuberous roots, which alſo are of two ſorts, Iris Major, and

Iris

Iris Minor, or tall and dwarf, or elſe broad and narrow leaved flag or ſedge flower-de-luce. Of theſe many varieties, but I will mention only two or three of the beſt of each.

The great Chalcedonian Iris, or Turkey flower-de-luce, by ſome called the toad-flag; (ſo dark a marbled flower.) The form is like the reſt of the flower-de-luces, but that the leaves are broad, of a yellowiſh green, folded one within the other at the bottom, open at the top; out of the middle whereof riſes a ſtiff ſtalk, hear two feet high, bearing at the top a large and gallant flower, of nine leaves as the reſt do; the three lower leaves large and broad, of a ſad purple colour, almoſt black, diverſly ſpotted, ſtreaked and marked with a grayiſh white colour, with a great black freeze in the middle of each of them; the three arched leaves that cover the ſmall part of theſe, of the ſame colour and making, but a little paler, eſpecially towards the ſides and ends; the three upper leaves alſo very large, marbled like the other, but of a brighter colour, the roots tuberous, thick and long, but of a yellower brown colour than the other flag flower-de-luces, with great long fibres.

The leſſer Chalcedonian Iris, differs only from the former in being leſſer in all its parts, the leaves of a yellow green, the flower darker, and not ſo well marked, each flowering in May, and are the beſt kind of flag-flowers; their roots ſometimes loſe their fibres, and then the green leaves die to the ground; ſuch as do, muſt be taken up, and kept out of the ground till October. The beſt time to tranſplant them is in Auguſt, or early in September, in freſh ſoil, mixed with well-rooted wood-pile earth, but not (as ſome adviſe) under a ſouth-wall, for in two days the hot reflection of the ſun from thence will deſtroy their flowers; but ſo as

as to have the morning, but not the mid-day ſcorching ſun. Some take them up in June, and keep them dry till late in October, which, they ſay, makes them the more apt to bear flowers.

There is the flower-de-luce of Aſia and Dalmatia, that bear many flowers on a head, the firſt of a deep, the laſt a lighter blue, both very ſweet-ſcented.

The twice-flowering Portugal flower de-luce, flowers in Spring, and commonly the ſame year in Autumn, and is ſweeter in ſcent than any of the former

The variable purple flower-de-luce, of Camerarius, the three lower leaves of a reddiſh purple, the arched leaves of a black yellow, ſhadowed with purple, the three top-leaves of a dull ſmoaky yellowiſh purple-colour.

The blue, parti-coloured, falls blue at the edges, the reſt white, the arched leaves whitiſh yellow, and top-leaves pale ſky with yellow edges.

The white variable flower-de-luce, riſes near a yard high, bearing four or five flowers one above another, of a ſilver colour, liſted with bluiſh purple down the backs of the top leaves, the lower leaves whipt about the edges with blue; the arched leaves of a pale ſky-colour, more blue towards the ridge.

The yellow flower-de-luce of Tripoli, grows about four foot high, bearing two or three long narrow-leaved gold yellow flowers.

Narrow leaved variable flower-de-luce, bears four or five ſmall flowers, the lower leaves marked with white and blue, and the arched leaves of a light blue.

There is a great blue, bearing many flowers on a ſtalk; alſo the double narrow-leaved flower-de-luce, blue and white.

The bluſh coloured dwarf flower-de-luce, falling leaves of a reddiſh purple, with blue thrums, the arched and top leaves of a fine pale red, or bluſh colour. Some of theſe flower in April, others in May, and ſome dont, bring forth their flowers till June; they are hardy plants, grow and increaſe in moſt places, but the better the ſoil, the more they will flouriſh; they are too roomy for a flower-garden, and fitter for the borders of a fruit-apartment: the beginning of September is the beſt time for their tranſplanting; part their roots, and ſet them neither too thick nor too deep.

ROSE.

The roſe is one of the chiefeſt ornaments that enrich our gardens; of which there are the following ſorts.

The Engliſh red roſe; this all perſons are ſo well acquainted with, that it needs no deſcription: from this came

The roſe of the world, for ſcent and form like the common red one, but their colours differ to admiration; the leaves are in this flower for the moſt part of a pale bluſh-colour, diverſely ſpotted, and finely marked with great flakes of the ſame red, as in the common red roſe, making it, through the whole double flower, the loveliеſt thing, to the eye, of the ſpecies.

The Hungarian roſe differs from the common red one in the green ſhoots, the flower of a paler red, having faint ſpots ſpread over the leaves of the whole double flower, but is of no great value.

The red province-roſe is greener and larger than the common red, the flowers large and thick, ſpreading very broad, and laid open, of a paler red, and ſweeter than the red one; there is one of this kind conſtantly ſpotted and marbled, with deeper and paler red.

The

The red Belgick roſe, the flowers exceeding thick and double, full of ſmall leaves in the middle, and larger on the outſide of the flowers, which when full blown turn towards the ſtalk; of a fine deep red colour, as lovely a flower as any roſe of one colour.

The dwarf red roſe grows lower, and has fewer thorns than the red one, the flower ſmaller, yet thick and double, ſtanding round and even when blown, and of a pleaſant carnation, ſcented like the ordinary red roſe.

The double velvet roſe, its young ſhoots of a ſad reddiſh green colour, few thorn, the leaves of a ſadder green than the common red, the flowers of two or three rows of leaves, of a dark red velvet-colour, with ſome marks of lighter red in them, ſeldom bearing many roſes, nor ſo well ſcented as ſome of the reſt.

The marbled roſe, like the velvet roſe in growth, but larger: very double, and of a light red, marbled with a deeper and lighter bluiſh grideline, and well ſcented.

The virgin roſe, in ſhoots and leaves like the laſt, but greener and ſmoother; without any thorns; the flowers not ſo thick, ſpreading leaves ſtanding forward from each other, of a pale red, ſtreaked on the faces of the leaves, of a pale bluſh, the backſides are all of a pale or whitiſh colour, blowing moſt times fair and very ſweet.

The Frankfort-roſe hath the button under it bigger than any other, the flowers thick and double, of a bluiſh red colour, and ſweet ſcent, ſeldom opens fair, but curled and crumbled.

The cinnamon roſe blows in May, bearing many ſmall double flowers, of a pale red, and faint ſcent, a little like to cinnamon; from whence its name.

So far of red roſes; the next are paler coloured, as,

The common damaſk roſe, too well known to need deſcribing.

The party-coloured damaſk roſe; or, as once termed, the York and Lancaſter, differing only from the laſt, in that ſometimes half the flowers, ſometimes half in ſome of the leaves, are parted or marked with a pale bluſh almoſt white, upon the damaſk roſe colour.

The chryſtal roſe, like the laſt, only differing in the making of the flowers, being commonly ſtriped, and marked throughout every leaf, with pale white upon the damaſk roſe colour.

The elegant variegated damaſk roſe, hath leaves ſmaller, ſhoots ſhorter and redder, and the flowers more double than the laſt, and is much better marked than either of thoſe before-mentioned; by many known by the name of Mrs. Hart's Roſe.

The damaſk province roſe, too generally known to need deſcription, being but too common, were it as ſcarce as ſome others, it would be as valuable as any.

The monthly roſe, in all parts like the damaſk, bears in England but in June, July, Auguſt, and September, though reported in Italy to bear ſeven months in the year.

The bluſh Belgick roſe hath larger branches, more full of thorns, of a whitiſh green colour, many flowers growing together on the ends of the branches, about the bigneſs of an ordinary damaſk roſe, but very thick and double; of a fine pleaſant pale bluſh colour, and ſweet ſcent, the greateſt bearer.

We proceed next to the yellow roſes, and conclude with the white.

The ſingle yellow roſe grows as high as the damaſk, the young ſhoots full of ſmall hairy prickles, of a dark reddiſh colour, ſmall leaves, ſingle flowers,

flowers, but five leaves a-piece, of a pale yellow colour, being naturally a wild roſe, and entertained for variety.

The ſcarlet roſe of Auſtria, in all parts like the laſt, the chiefeſt difference in the colour of the flowers; the inſide of the leaves of this of a fine ſcarlet, and the outſide of a pale brimſtone colour; for which reaſon worthy eſteem.

The double yellow roſe, ſmaller ſhoots and leaves, of a paler yellowiſh green than the ſingle kind, the flowers very thick and double, the beſt kind, like that of the damaſk roſe, of a pale yellow; another that comes with a multitude of ſmall pale yellow leaves, often with a great thrum in the middle, neither of any conſiderable ſcent: the firſt coming well and ſmooth, is of ſome value, the laſt of little worth, coming broken and ragged.

The common white roſe.

The bluſh roſe, only differs from the laſt, in opening at firſt, with a fine pleaſant bluſh colour, which afterwards grows whiter.

The double muſk roſe, riſes high with many green branches, and dark green ſhining leaves, armed with great ſharp thorns; the flowers, many together in a tuft, come forth on long foot-ſtalks at the ends of the branches of a whitiſh or cream colour, not very double, the firſt row of leaves being much bigger than the reſt, which are ſmall, and ſtand looſe. There is another of this kind that bears ſingle flowers, therefore of leſs eſteem, both chiefly valued for their ſcent, ſmelling like muſk, whence they had their name; as alſo for their uſe in phyſic: they commonly flower in Auguſt, after the reſt of the roſes, but their uſual time is September.

The other muſk roſe, ſome call it the damaſk muſk roſe, ſome the white cinnamon roſe, in leaves and branches like the other, but grows not ſo high,

larger leaves, whiter green colour, more double than the former, but not ſo ſweet; flowering before the other, in the end or preſently after other roſes.

The double dog roſe, in leaves and branches like the leſſer white roſe, or wild kind thereof; the flowers double, of a faint whitiſh bluſh colour, and weak ſcent, eſteemed only becauſe double.

The ever-green roſe, grows like the wild eglantine, the leaves fall not in the winter as other roſes, which occaſioned the name, but ſtay on till thruſt off at Spring by new ones; the flowers ſtand four or five together at the end of the branches, which are ſingle, but of five leaves, of a pure white colour, and ſomething reſembling the muſk roſe in ſcent.

The Spaniſh muſk roſe riſes as the laſt, with greater green branches and leaves; the flowers ſingle, of five large white leaves, with an eye of bluſh in them, ſcented like the laſt.

The great apple roſe, hath a great ſtock, many reddiſh branches, with a green ſharp thorn; the leaves like the common white roſe, the flowers ſmall and ſingle, ſtanding on prickly buttons, bearded like other roſes, which, after the flower falls, grows great, red, and of the faſhion of a pear.

The double eglantine differs only from the wild one, in that the flowers are double, of two, ſometimes three rows of leaves, of a pretty reddiſh colour, leaves and flowers ſcented like the wild and ſingle kind. All theſe roſes bring forth their fair flowers in June, and continue flowering all that month, and moſt of July, except thoſe only expreſſed in their deſcription.

Roſes are increaſed by inoculating the buds of them in other ſtocks, or by laying down the branches in the earth; beſt ſtocks to inoculate upon, which muſt

muſt be done about Midſummer, are the damaſk, white, Franckfort, and the wild eglantine.

All ſtocks of budded roſes muſt be kept from ſuckers, and the buds inoculated as near the ground as may be, that after one years growth, the budded lance may be laid in the earth to root; firſt prick about a joint that will lie in the earth, many holes with an awl, and then cover it with good mould; do this in the Spring, and ſo peg it down that it riſe not again; if watered now and then in dry ſeaſons, by Autumn it will be ſo rooted as to be removed, and cut from its other part behind the roots; thus it becomes a natural tree, one whereof is worth two others that are only budded or grafted, for every ſucker that comes from them will be of the ſame kind.

But ſince all roſes are apt to yield ſuckers, therefore the ſureſt way to increaſe any, is gently to bend down the tree, as before expreſſed, and lay the branches as before directed in the ground, and apply to them old and well-rotted dung, about the places where they are laid, it will make them root the ſooner, and by Autumn you will have as many rooted trees of the ſame kind as branches laid in the earth, without prejudice to the old one, which when the new ones are cut off, may be eaſily brought to its place again, and the next year bear as plentifully as ever; nor does this hinder the bearing of flowers, for the branches thus laid will be as plentifully ſtored as if the tree was erect and not laid, ſo that they loſe neither the profit nor pleaſure of that year.

The double yellow roſe bears not ſo well when thus managed as others, nor in the ſun as other roſes, but muſt be placed in the ſhade, and for its better bearing and faireſt flowers, firſt in the ſtock of a Franckfort roſe put in the bud of a ſingle yellow roſe, near the ground, which will quickly ſhoot

to

to a good length; and about a foot higher in that ſprout, put into it a bud of a double yellow roſe, the beſt kind, which growing, keep ſuckers from the root (as in all other roſes inoculated) and rub off all buds, but of that kind deſired, when big enough to bear; the preceding winter prune it very near, cutting off all the ſmall ſhoots, and only leave the bigger, cutting off the tops of them alſo as far as they are ſmall; in the ſpring, when it buds for leaves, rub off the ſmalleſt of them, and when it buds for flowers, if too many, let the ſmalleſt be wiped off, leaving ſo many of the faireſt as you think the ſtrength of the tree may bring to perfection, which ſhould be a ſtandard fixed up to a wall, and rather ſhaded than in too much heat of the ſun, and in dry weather ſometimes watered; by which means you may expect fair and beautiful flowers, ſuch as will recompence your pains in their propagation.

For the making roſes come earlier than ordinary, ſome adviſe, to place them in a declining houſe againſt the ſun, and water enriched with hotteſt dung diſſolved therein, or ſhavings of horn, or lime ſteeped in it, or watering with warm water, to accelerate their blowing earlier than they naturally do; I think it not worth the while, becauſe other beautiful flowers would be in being, and diminiſh ſomewhat of their glory, which is the greater blowing in ſeaſon when there are none others to vie with them; and if ſuch means as before expreſſed be uſed, I have reaſon to ſuſpect the killing of trees thereby; a deſerved loſs for following irrational and unexperimented impoſitions.

But the retarding the blowing of roſes, is a more acceptable plan, eſpecially when no more pains are required than ſheeſing off the buds when they put forth, and then when others are quitting

their

their lively ornaments, they will be putting on theirs; and I ſuppoſe, a ſecond ſheering them off, may cauſe them to be as much later, and ſo have roſes when no other flowers are in being; but then be ſure to ſerve the whole tree ſo, for if you ſheer but one part of it, the part unſheered will ſpend that ſtrength and ſap that you expected ſhould put forth new buds in the places of thoſe cut off, and ſo fruſtrate your deſign.

As ſoon as your roſes have done blowing, cut them with your ſheers pretty cloſe to the old wood; and near the ſpring each branch ought to be cut again with a pruning-knife, cloſe to a leaf-bud, and all dead parts taken away, or any that is ſuperfluous, to bring your tree in handſome form; they are all hardy, and endure the ſevereſt winters well enough; they may be diſpoſed up and down your garden in buſhes, or in the walks among your fruit, or ſet in rows and hedges, intermixing the ſeveral colours, ſo not to have two of like colours together; the well-placing them much advances their proſpect to the eye, and commends the diſpoſer of them.

Let none of your roſe-trees grow high, which is diſgraceful, rather lower than above a yard and an half, except your muſk-roſes, which bear not well except againſt a wall, pale, or houſe-ſide, and ſuffered to grow to their full height, which uſually is eight or nine feet high.

Theſe dew-empearled, muſky, fragrant perfuming flowers, deſerve the principal place among all others whatſoever, being eſteemed for their beauty, virtues, nd odoriferous ſcents.

LILY.

L I L Y.

In this month the lilies are in their full flower; of the lily, there are three ſorts that are mentionable; the red, yellow, and white; as

The fiery red bulby lily, bearing on a high ſtalk many fair flowers, containing ſix broad thick leaves, of a fiery red at the tops, declining towards the bottom to an orange-colour, with ſmall black ſpecks.

The double red lily, beareth many orange-coloured ſingle flowers on a ſtalk, with ſmall brown ſpecks on the inſides, ſometimes but one fair double flower, as if all the reſt were there concatenated.

The yellow lily, of all the kinds moſt eſteemable, like the other, but taller and bigger, many flowers on a ſtalk, of a fine gold colour.

The common white, like the common red, needs no farther noticing.

The white lily of Conſtantinople, is ſmaller in all its parts than the common white, but bears more flowers, twenty or thirty on a ſtalk; ſometimes the ſtalk comes flat and broad, with one hundred or more flowers on it.

The double white lily, in all things like the common kind, the flowers excepted, which are five or ſix on a ſtalk, each conſtantly double, the leaves long, green before they turn white and open, ſeldom opening at all but in a fair ſeaſon; more a rarity for the double flowers, than beautiful.

The Perſian lily, rooted like the crown imperial, but longer, ſmaller, and whiter, from whence ſpringeth up a round whitiſh green ſtalk, beſet with many long whitiſh green leaves from the bottom to the middle thereof, from whence to the top there are many ſmall flowers hanging their heads, containing ſix leaves apiece, of a dead or over-worn purple-colour,

lour, with a pointel and chives in the middle, tipt with yellow pendants; but this flowers in May, is a flower of a ſmall beauty, and only entertained for variety, its heavy colour ſetting off others that are more briſk.

Next comes the martagons, a rambling flower only fit for flower-pots, or chimneys, and to be planted in borders, or under hedges, as

The martagon imperial, a ſcaly root, and pale yellow ſtalk above a yard high, browniſh colour, at ſome diſtance beſet with ſingle rounds of broad green leaves, and naked betwixt; at the top of the ſtalk come forth, in an old plant, ſometimes one hundred flowers, each on a ſeveral foot-ſtalk, hanging down their heads, and turning the leaves back again, which are thick and fleſhy, of a pale purple colour, with brown ſpots on the inſide, a ſtile in the middle, with ſix yellow chives tipt with vermilion pendants.

The white martagon, differs from the laſt in a greener ſtalk, fewer bloſſoms, and white flower.

The white martagon ſpotted, differs from the former in the ſtalk being brown, and flowers inclining to bluſh colour, with many red ſpots on the inſide.

The ſpotted martagon of Canada; this bears four or five flowers on long ſtalks in form like a red lily, having the head of a fair yellow, with many black ſpots on the inſide chived and pointelled like the reſt, the root ſmaller, and ſtalk lower.

The martagon of Conſtantinople, yellowiſh ſcaly root, browniſh ſtalk, large round pointed green leaves, confuſedly placed thereon; on the top whereof come forth four or five flowers, on long foot-ſtalks, hanging their head, the leaves turning back again, of a fair orange-colour, with a pointel and ſix chives tipt with yellow pendants; this is very common; but thoſe that follow are not.

The

The red ſpotted martagon of Conſtantinople, like the laſt, but larger flowers, more on a head, of a deeper orange-colour, thick ſpeckled on the inſide, with ſmall black ſpots.

The martagon of Hungary, larger leaves than the laſt, thinner ſet, flowers bigger, of a bright pale orange-colour, the beſt and rareſt of all the martagons.

The Virginian martagon, pale yellow ſcaly root, the ſtalk riſes yard-high, beſet with ſharp pointed whitiſh green leaves, in rundles, the head bearing three or four, or more, ſomewhat large flowers turning back of a gold yellow colour, with many brown ſpots about the bottom of the flowers, the points or ends of the leaves that turn up, of a red or ſcarlet colour without ſpots: a very tender plant, and muſt be defended from winter's froſts.

The martagon of Pompony, yellowiſh brown ſcaly root, ſtalk yard high, ſet promiſcuouſly, with many ſmall long green leaves, almoſt to the top, where ſtands many flowers, according to the age of the plant: ſome ſtanding long unremoved, have born a hundred flowers; of a yellowiſh orange colour, with ſmall black ſpecks on the inſide, faſhioned like the red martagon of Conſtantinople, but ſmaller.

There is alſo the yellow martagon, without ſpots, and the yellow ſpotted martagon, but of no great eſteem, and only for variety admitted, as ſome of the others are; the choiceſt is that of Canada and Virginia, and muſt be planted in the richeſt and hotteſt earth you can get, in boxes or pots, to be ſo houſed as to be kept from freezing in the winter.

The lilies, and moſt of the martagons flower in June, but the martagon of Pompony firſt, in the end of May; that of Conſtantinople, about the beginning of July; the virginian laſt, in Auguſt.

All

All, except what were before mentioned, are very hardy plants, increaſe but too faſt by the roots, which hold their fibres, and therefore like not often removing, but when occaſion for it, the beſt time is when their ſtalks are dried down, for then the roots have feweſt fibres; the roots ought to be ſet five inches deep in the earth, and ſhould be every year uncovered to the bottoms, that without ſtirring the fibres of the old roots, the young ones may be parted from them, and they only remain with new rich earth put to them and covered, which will much advantage the fairneſs and number of their flowers; your young roots diſpoſed in ſome other place convenient, (conſidering the height they grow to, and great increaſing) not keeping them out of the ground.

The Moly in this ſeaſon is in flower, from the beginning to the end of the month chiefly.

The great Moly of Homer, that riſeth up with two or three great thick long hollow leaves, of a whitiſh green colour, like the tulip-leaf, from amongſt which the ſtalk riſes above a yard high, naked, round and ſmooth, bearing on the top a great umbel or tuft, of ſmall ſtar-like purpliſh flowers, upon equal footed ſtalks, which continue long before they decay; the root big and white, and of the ſmell of garlick.

The Indian moly hath ſhorter, though broader leaves than the former, the ſtalk not ſo high as its leaves, without any flowers, bearing a cluſter of reddiſh ſcaly bulbs, each as big as an acorn, ſtanding on foot-ſtalks, which ſet, will bring plants of the ſame kind; a great white root covered with a dark-coloured coat, little increaſing under ground.

The moly of Hungary, is of two ſorts; the firſt hath three or four long and broad green leaves, carried up with the ſtalk, a foot high, one above ano-

ther, beſet at the top with ſome reddiſh bulbs, with long foot-ſtalks, with flowers of a pale purple, faſhioned like Homer's moly, the root ſmall and apt to increaſe; the ſecond like the firſt, but the green leaves ſmaller, the ſtalk bearing a greater cluſter of dark green bulbs, flowers alike in faſhion, colour, and in manner of growing, the root wearing a dark purple coat.

Serpent's moly, like the former, but more beautiful, the bulbs on the head of a lower ſtalk, are redder, the ſmall green leaves twine and crawl like a ſerpent, therefore ſo named, the root ſmall and round, increaſing into many ſmaller ones, no bigger than peas.

The yellow moly, when it flowers, hath two long and broad leaves, otherwiſe but one, near the bigneſs of a tulip, between which cometh up a ſlender ſtalk, bearing at the top a tuft of yellow ſtar-like flowers, greeniſh on the back, with yellow threads in the middle, a whitiſh root, apt to increaſe, ſmelling ſtrong, (as the flowers and leaves do) of garlick.

The Spaniſh purple moly, hath two long broad leaves, betwixt which riſes the ſtalk two feet high, bearing at the top many ſtar-like flowers, of a decayed purple colour, with threads of the ſame, tipped with yellow, yielding, near the ground, bulbs by which they are increaſed, having no ſcent of garlick in any part.

The ſilver-cupped Spaniſh moly, with two or three long ruſh-like leaves, paſſing away when the ſtalk is at its height, which is a yard or more, bearing a great head of flowers, which at length ſpread much open, and grow long on foot-ſtalks, of a ſilver colour, with lines on both ſides the leaves, faſhioned ſmall and hollow, like a cup, a white and clear root, apt to increaſe, without an ill ſcent in any part.

The

The ſweet moly of Montpellier, hath four or five ſmall leaves like bent-ſtalks, a foot high, bearing many ſtar-like ſweet flowers, which, if the ſeaſon be hot, ſmell like muſk; a ſmall root and tender, requiring defence from winter froſts; this laſt flowers not till September.

They all loſe their fibres, and may be taken up when the ſtalk i dried down, thriving well in any ſoil, great increaſers, ſtanding long unremoved; they will laſt long in flower-pots, if the water be renewed, and are preſerved more for variety than for their ſmell or beauty's ſake.

The aſphodel alſo bears ſtar-like flowers, as the great white branched, the white unbranched, the bluſh-coloured, the great white ſtriped, the little hollow white aſphodel, and the ſmall yellow, flowers of ſmall worth, therefore only named; as another kind, called the lily aſphodel, having ſedgy leaves and roots, many of which are not the leaſt valuable, except the lily aſphodel with a white flower, and the bluſh lily aſphodel, which may be entertained: as alſo,

Spider-wort: the Savoy and Italian are only fit for your choice, which flower about the beginning of June, and are hardy plants, live and thrive in any ſoil, but beſt in that which is moiſt; as the lily aſphodel; their time of tranſplanting in Auguſt, parting the roots, and preſently ſetting them again.

Corn-flag, (fit for ſide or outer borders becauſe of their rambling) with broad, long, ſtiff, green leaves, full of ribs coming out by the ſide of the other, and joined at the bottom; the ſtalk riſing from among them, bearing many flowers one above another, ſtanding all one way like the fox-gloves: as,

The corn flag of Conſtantinople, with flowers of a deep red, with two white ſpots within the

mouth of every flower, a round and flat root netted over; gives many off-ſets, if long unremoved.

The corn flag, with a bright red flower.

The corn flag, with a white flower. There are ſeveral others; but there is one more fit to be retained amongſt the before-mentioned, becauſe of its colour, and that is the French aſh-coloured corn flag. Theſe ſeveral coloured ones ſet thick, and intermixed, make a pretty ſhew when they blow, which is the beginning of July, and loſe their fibres as ſoon as the ſtalks dry, and may then be taken up and kept out of the ground, freed from their many off-ſets, and in September ſet again. They proſper in any place, and are apt to increaſe too much.

Champions, the beſt whereof is the double red roſe-champion, like the ſingle kind, ſo well known it needs no deſcription, only the flowers of this ſort are thick and double, and of the ſame delicate velvet red colour, which is in the common ſingle kind.

The double white roſe-champion, like the laſt, but that the flowers are more thick and double, and rarer than the red.

The ſingle nonſuch, Flower of Conſtantinople, or as more commonly known by the name of the Flower of Briſtol, bearing a great head of many ſingle ſcarlet flowers: Another differing in the colour of the flowers, which is at firſt of a reddiſh bluſh-colour, growing paler by degrees, ſo that in one head there will be ſeveral ſhades of bluſhes: Another with flowers ſnow white. But the moſt valuable, is

The double rich ſcarlet nonſuch, or Flower of Briſtol, a luſty, ſtrong, great, double-headed flower, of the richeſt ſcarlet imaginable.

The champions flower the end of June, and continue till September, the ſeveral nonſuches the latter end of the ſame month alſo.

Th

The champions muſt be planted by ſlips taken from the old roots in the end of Auguſt, that they may root before the Winter; for if ſet at Spring, they run up to flower and die in Winter, as the old plants are apt to do; therefore ſet ſlips every year, leaſt you loſe the kind.

The nonſuch is more hardy, ſeldom proſpering in a ſoil over hot or rank; they continue long, and are increaſed by taking young plants, from the old roots. Do this in the end of March, when they come up with many heads; each then divided with ſome ſhare of the root, will grow, and ſoon come to bear flowers. No doubt but the ſeeds of the ſingle kinds, ſowed as auricula ſeeds, being as ſmall, may produce new varieties.

In this month appears,

Dame's Violet, or Queen's Gilliflower, by country women called Cloſe Sciences; two ſorts of them common in their gardens, both ſingle, one a pale bluſh, the other white; the flower but of four leaves. But the nobler ſorts are

The double white queen's gilliflower, like the ſingle kinds, but that in this there are many flowers on a branch, and on ſtalks many branches ſtanding thick together in a long ſpike, each flower thick and double, of a pure white colour and ſweet ſcent, chiefly in the evening; therefore called Heſperis.

The double purpliſh queen's gilliflower differs only from the laſt in the colours of the flowers, which are of a fine, pleaſant, light reddiſh purple colour; more rare than the double white.

The double ſtriped queen's gilliflower, like the laſt, but that the flowers are finely ſtriped with white, and moſt eſteemed. There is one that beareth ſingle flowers thus ſtriped, reſpected for its bearing ſeed, which ſowed, will produce varieties.

They flower the beginning of June, aud blow till the end of July, eaſily raiſed from any ſlip or branch; which ſet in the ground at Spring, ſhaded and watered, will grow: but neglect not to nip off the buds (of your under ſet plants) as ſoon as they appear for flowers, otherwiſe they will blow, and aſſuredly die.

Sweet Williams. Of theſe and Sweet Johns, are ſeveral ſorts; their form too well known to be here deſcribed: And of each, only the double Sweet Johns, and the velvet Sweet Williams, are worthy eſteem. Every ſlip of them ſet in the Spring, will grow, they flower in June; and if you keep their ſeeds and ſow them, other varieties may be gained; but let it be done in April: They flower not till the ſecond year.

Venus's Looking-glaſs, a pretty ſeedling; the branches low and tender, divided into many parts, commonly lying on the ground; little leaves ſlightly nicked on the edges; ſmall flowers of a bright purple colour tending to blueneſs, with wide mouths, having a white chive in the middle that adds much to its beauty; the roots very ſlender, and periſh when they have perfected their ſmall ſeeds; which ſhould be ſown in April: Afterwards they will ſow themſelves, and yearly pay you tribute for your firſt pains in ſowing them.

The red ſattin flower, called the French honeyſuckle, hath many ſtalks, ſet with winged green leaves; at the joints come out ſmaller ſtalks, ſet with many flowers of a ſhining red colour, in ſome white, which is the rarer. After the flowers are paſt, the ſeeds, contained in flat round huſks, three or four ſtanding one above another. The ſecond year after their ſowing, they flower during this and the next month, and die the Winter following. In the beginning of April ſow their ſeeds.

Double

Double poppies need no deſcription, they are ſo common, ſome red, purple, ſcarlet, lead colour, white, bluſh, &c. Another, each leaf of the flower is half ſcarlet and half white. Another, ſtriped with the ſame colours: But the chiefeſt, and of moſt eſteem, is that of a younger date, of a fine gold yellow, and double, flowering in June; it yields much ſeed, and either ſowed or falling of themſelves, will come up and proſper in any place.

The latter end of this month flowers alſo the fennel-flower. the Spaniſh ſingle of a black blue, and a double of the ſame colour; but of little worth.

Baſtard-dittany with a reddiſh flower, grows about two foot high, with divers woody browniſh ſtalks, the lower part ſet with many winged-leaves like thoſe of a young aſh, ſeven, nine, or eleven together, ſomewhat large and long, purled about the edges, of a ſad green colour, and ſtrong reſinous ſcent; on the upper part of the ſtalks in this month blow many flowers, growing in a ſpike at diſtances one above another, each containing five long leaves, four whereof ſtand on the two ſides bending upwards, the fifth hanging down, turning the end up again, of a pale red colour, ſtriped through every leaf with a deeper red, a taſſel in the middle, of five or ſix long purpliſh threads, that bow down with the lower leaf, and turn up the ends again with a little freeze at the end of each; when theſe are gone, ſucceed hard and clammy huſks pointed at the ends, wherein are contained round ſhining black ſeeds, the root white, large, and ſpreading under ground; the plant more delightful to the eye, than agreeable in ſcent.

Baſtard-dittany with a red flower, differs from the other, in that it is bigger in all its parts, the leaves dark green, longer ſpike of flowers, and deeper

deeper red; another raiſed from the ſeeds of this, thicker of flowers and of a deep bloody red colour.

Baſtard-dittany with a white flower; its ſtalk and leaves of a freſher geeen, the flowers white, and not ſo big as the other.

There are two other ſorts, the one aſh-colour, the other (raiſed from the ſeeds of this) a black blue colour, ſtriped with a deeper, leſs in all its parts, than any of the other; all of them coutinue in flower from this month till the end of July; the ſeed ready to gather the end of Auguſt; which will be all loſt, without care taken to prevent it by the ſpring of the pods. It is a hardy plant, endures long without removing, yields many new ones, which ought to be taken from the old root the beginning of March; they are raiſed with varieties, by their ſeeds ſowed in rich earth as ſoon as they as they are ripe, eſpecially of the deep red, white, and aſh-colour.

The male ciſtus, a ſmall ſhrubby plant about a yard high, with many brittle, ſlender, woody branches, covered with a whitiſh bark, on which are many long whitiſh green leaves, hardiſh in handling, two at every joint, with flowers in this month coming forth at the end of the branches, three or four together upon ſlender foot-ſtalks, each of five ſmall round leaves like a ſmall ſingle roſe, of a fine reddiſh purple, with many yellow threads in the middle, that ſoon fall away, and are ſucceeded by round hard hairy heads, containing ſmall brown ſeeds.

The gum ciſtus riſes higher, ſpreads more than the former, with many blackiſh woody ranches, ſet with long, narrow, dark, green leaves, whiter on the back-ſides, two at each point, the whole dewed with a clammy ſweet moiſture, but more in hotter countries than in ours (which artificially take

taken off, is the black ſweet gum called ladanum;) at the top of the branches ſtand ſingle white flowers, larger than thoſe of the former, like ſingle roſes, with five leaves, having at the bottom a dark purple ſpot, broad below, and pointed upwards, with yellow threads in the middle; which paſt, cornered heads ſucceed, containing (like the former,) ſmall browniſh ſeeds. Theſe plants continue flowering from May to September; are raiſed from ſeeds: the plants endure not cold, but muſt be houſed in winter.

The Indian fig conſiſts of leaves ſpringing one out of another, from one leaf put half into the earth, which takes root and puts out others; theſe leaves are a finger thick, flat, and round pointed, of a pale green colour, which ſhews at firſt brown prickles on the upper ſide; at the top of the leaves in this month break out the flowers, ſet with two rows of pale yellow leaves, with a yellow thrum tipt with red in the middle: after the flowers are paſt, the head they ſtood on grows bigger, in form of a fig, but never comes with us to perfection. This is planted in pots, and houſed in winter, or elſe the froſts will rot and deſtroy it. There is alſo,

The Indian flowering reed, with fair large green leaves, coming from the joints of the ſtalk, which is above a yard high, bearing at the top, one above another, divers flowers, like in ſhape to the corn-flag, of a bright crimſon colour, ſucceeded by three ſquare-heads, containing ſeeds, which are round and black, about a pea's bigneſs; it hath a white tuberous root, whereby it is aptly increaſed.

There is another of this kind, with flowers yellow, and reddiſh ſpots.

Theſe plants muſt be ſet in large boxes in good earth, often watered, and houſed in winter, for one night's froſt deſtroys them.

The white hellebore comes up with a great round head, of a whitiſh green colour, opening into many beautiful large green leaves, eminently plaited throughout, and compaſſing each other at the bottom; out of them the ſtalk riſeth a yard high, with ſmall leaves to the middle thereof, which is divided into many branches, bearing a multitude of ſmall ſtar-like, yellowiſh, green coloured flowers; the roots thick and big at the head, with divers great white ſtrings running deep into the ground.

The white hellebore with a dark red flower, differs from the laſt, in that it comes up a month before the other, has larger leaves, ſmaller and finer plaited, flowers leſs, of a dark red, and is a fine plant; the roots of both theſe, and the black that flowers at Chriſtmas, are hardy, abide long unremoved, and therefore at firſt ought to be ſet in good ground. There is the ladies ſlipper, ſmall, white, and purple hellebore, but only the white and the black ſorts are worth our collecting.

The cardinal's flower hath many leaves, like Canterbury-bells, but leſs, of a yellowiſh green colour, from whence riſes a tall hollow ſtalk, ſet with leaves ſmaller by degrees to the top, from the boſoms whereof come forth the flowers, made of five long narrow leaves, three of them ſtanding cloſe together, hanging downright, the other two are turned up, with an umbrane betwixt them, of a paler colour than the leaves, which are of an excellent rich crimſon colour; the root is compoſed of many white ſtrings, and if well looked to, abides many years. There is another with blue flowers lately come from Virginia.

This muſt be planted in a pot in good rich light earth, and when winter begins to grow ſharp, ſet the pot in the ground under a ſouth-wall, three inches deeper than the top, and cloath it about on the

the top with dry moſs, covered with a glaſs, which take off in warm days and gentle ſhowers, to refreſh it; which muſt be obſerved in April: at which time you may take out the pots and expoſe them ſafely.

The Produce of JUNE.

African and French marigolds
Convolvulus
Amaranthus
Venus's looking-glaſs
Navelwort
Candy tufts
Lark-ſpur
Annual ſtock
Stock gilliflower
Double ſcarlet lychnis
Roſe campion
Campanulas
Sweet williams
Fox-gloves
Pinks
Sea pinks
Mulleins
Moth-mulleins
Periwinkle
Cyanus
Lily
Martagons
Monks-hood
Sun-flower
Holy-hocks
Naſturtium indicum
Gentian
Scarlet beans
Virginian ſpiderwort
Sweet ſultan
Poppies
Horned poppies
Carnations
Valerians
Double feverfew
Orchis
Lupines
China pinks
Female balſams
Virgin's bower
Sea-ragwort
Antirrhinum
Everlaſting, ſweet ſcented and tangier peas
Willow-wort
Veronicas
Blattarius
Xeranthemums
Looſe-ſtrife
Chryſathemums
Scabious
Hieraciums
French honey-ſuckles
Valerians
Ox-eye
Oriental helianthemums
And ſeveral other annuals

JULY.

JULY.

JULY flowers, ſo called from the month they blow in, and which are indeed the Summer's glory, as tulips are the pride of Spring, deſerve the floriſt's care in their propogation and preſervation, eſpecially the nobler ſorts, which are called the Dutch-July flowers, or more vulgarly Carnations, raiſed from ſeeds in the Netherlands, and other parts adjoining to the ſea, and thence conveyed to us. Our inland endeavours to raiſe them ſeldom anſwer our trouble, very few raiſing good ones, that have not the neighbourhood of the ſea, which annually produce new mixtures, though ſeldom new colours; and though their dyes are not many, as red, purple, ſcarlet, tawney, and white, and of thoſe deeper or paler, yet ſo recompenſing that defect in their deligate variegations, various mixtures, and pleaſing ſcents, as to vie with any ſpecies whatſoever, conſidering the uſefulneſs of ſome of them as the beſt cordials: the ſingle colours are flowers little eſteemed, in compariſon with thoſe ſtriped, flaked, or powdered upon white or bluſh, with darker or lighter red, crimſon or carnation, ſadder or brighter, purple, deeper or paler ſcarlet; ſo that the chief July flowers may be brought under theſe four ſorts: red and white, crimſon and white, purple and white, and ſcarlet and white; ſome whereof ſhall be named, that thoſe unaquainted may the better know how to collect them, being ſuch ſorts as a floriſt ought not to want, *viz.*

Red

Red and White.

Crown of Bohemia.

Emperor, the largeſt flower in being, and well marked with broad flakes.

King Charles the Second.

Queen Catherine.

Red and Bluſh.

William the Conqueror, a ſullen flower.

Crimſon and White.

Empreſs, the largeſt flower.

Counteſs, a rounder and neater flower.

Teague's Delight.

Thiſbe.

Purple and White.

King Solomon, a neat flower, finely marked with ſnow-white.

Purple Imperial.

Muſidorus.

Prince William.

Orleans.

Glory of Worceſter, a little purple and white.

Fair Helena, only edged with purple.

Scarlet and White.

Mayor of London, the beſt.

The Giant.

Romulus.

Florida.

Flamboſa.

Fair Roſanna.

Paramour.

Deep Clove colour and Black.

Pluto, ſtriped with black through each leaf.

Scarlet.

The Golden Fleece.

Golden Grove.

Prince of Orange.

Princeſs of Orange.

Bluſh and White.

Mayor of York.

Bluſh.

Aurora, a very briſk colour.
Morning-Star.

Purple.

The Wiggon, a ſelf-colour.

Cloves.

Giant-Clove.
Aſtragon.
Birtha.

Another, intermixt with purpliſh leaves and ſtripes.

I have heard but of two kinds that are of three colours; the one is

Bedford-Tawny, which is Tawny, Scarlet, and White.

Theſe are the beſt of each ſort now; they are flowering from the middle (ſometimes beginning) of July, till the ſame time in Auguſt.

A chief thing to be conſidered, for their producing fair and gallant flowers, and many layers, is the ſoil wherein they ought to be planted, which muſt be neither too ſtiff, nor over-light; the beſt courſe is to provide a quantity of good freſh earth, that which the mole caſts out of good ground, that is not ſtiff nor over ſandy, that hath lain long untilled, or taken four or five inches deep from under the ſwarth; but prefer the mole-hills beſt, that have not long been caſt up, and mix the ſame with a third part of an ox, cow, or ſheep-dung, that hath been long made, intermingling a little lime; leave your heap high and round, that it take not too much wet; let it lie by ſo long till well digeſted, which will be the ſooner effected, if often turned over and well ſtirred together; and be ſure this earth be well mellowed before you put it in pots or beds for planting your layers in, and your ſuccours in flowers will

will be the more proſperous, taking off your layers either in September, or in March, which is always accounted beſt; from your layers cut off all dead leaves, and the tops of all that are too long, and then rake them up, with earth about the roots, and ſet them in your pots, filled with the before-mentioned prepared earth, which ſet in the ſhade, and gently watered, will grow well, and then they may be removed into the morning ſun, which is the only ſun theſe flowers willingly admit of; never over-glut any with water, and moiſten them not with any out of a well or pump, till it hath ſtood two days, at leaſt, in ſome veſſel ſunning, for raw water too much chills, and rather backs tender plants, than advances their growth and flouriſhing, nay, often deſtroys many. In winter, till April, water in the morning, otherwiſe your moiſtened earth about tender roots, may ſo freeze as to kill them; and after that time, the ſun growing more vigorous in heat, water in the evening, and your pots as ſoon as the ſun is off them; otherwiſe the ſun's heat exhales the moiſture before it can have time to give due refreſhment to the plants.

Another ſort of earth for July flowers is rotten tan, i. e. the relicks or rubbiſh of a tanner's pit, that by long lying, is converted to earth: lay this on a heap for three months to ſweeten, (for in its own nature 'tis too ſour for ſuch uſes) to one barrow-full of which add four of good rotten wood-pile earth, and the rubbiſh of old walls, for want of which a little old decayed lime, a quarter of a peck at moſt, mixed well together, and let it lie a fortnight before you put it in your pots for your July flower layers to be tranſplanted in; this is a ſecret which few know.

When your flowers begin to ſpindle, nip off all but one or two at the moſt of the biggeſt at each

root, leaving them only to bear flowers; and when they come to bud for flowering, nip off all from thoſe two, but three or four that are beſt placed; by this means your flowers will be the fairer, and more layers gained, by which your kinds are continued and increaſed. Remember to be often tying up their ſpindles, as they grow in height, to ſmall rods, ſet by them on purpoſe for their ſupport, leſt by their bending down they break off, and you loſe the pleaſure of their flowers.

From the middle of June, till the ſame time in July, is the prime time of laying July flowers; which is thus performed: Make choice of ſuch ſlips as are ſtrongeſt, having joints ſufficient for laying; prune off the ſide and end of the top leaves, cut the undermoſt part of the middlemoſt joint half through, from whence ſlit the ſtalk through the middle upwards to the next joint; open the earth underneath to receive it, then gently bend it down therein, with a ſmall hook-ſtick ſtuck in the earth to keep it down, keeping up the head of the ſlip, that the ſlit may be open, and ſo preſſed down and earthed up, which as ſoon as performed, muſt be ſure to be watered, and often repeated, eſpecially if the ſeaſon be dry, it will make them root the ſooner, and ſhoot forth fibres ſufficient to be removed with earth about them the beginning of September following, into pots or beds of the afore-mentioned prepared earth, which muſt be ſhaded and gently watered; but take heed of too much moiſture, leſt it rot their young and tender fibres; therefore, for preventing great rains, ſhelter them under boards, ſupported by forks and ſticks laid on them, but not too near them, leſt on the other hand, they periſh for want of air, in a freedom of which they chiefly delight, many having been ſuffocated for want thereof as too cloſe houſing in winter hath ſhewed the expe-

experience, and in tranſplanting your layers, ſet them not too deep, for that hath rotted and ſpoiled many.

Some July flowers in ſummer ſhoot up but with one ſtem or ſtalk, without any layer; if you ſuffer it to blow, the root dies; therefore if you have no more of that kind, ſuffer it not to flower, but timely cut off the ſpindle that it may ſprout anew, which preſerves the root.

When any July flowers in your pots die, empty it of its old earth, and put in new before you plant another July flower in it, otherwiſe the proper nouriſhment being drawn out, and ſpent by the firſt flower, will viſibly appear in the ill-thriving of this ſecond.

When your roots produce too many layers, if in good flowers, covet not above three or four, for they draw ſo much nouriſhment from the root, as not enough to aſcend to the flower, ſo hindering both fairneſs and bigneſs; but in May or June, (not too far in the laſt month) ſeek out from the ſtems ſuch ſhoots only, as are reaſonably ſtrong, that run not up to ſpindle; cut theſe off cloſe to the ſtem, and throw them in a pail of water for twenty-four hours, then in a bed of rich and fine mould, that hath been ſifted thro' a wire riddle, cutting off your ſlip cloſe at a joint, trimming away the lower leaves cloſe to the ſtalk, and cut off the uppermoſt even at the top; make a hole in the earth with a little ſtick, and put your ſlip therein ſo deep, that the upper leaf may be wholly above ground; then cloſe the ground to the ſtem of the plants; and laſtly, water them, remembering to do it often, unleſs rain ſaves you that labour, and let this bed be as much as may be in the ſhade.

As your July flowers blow, if you obſerve any to break the pod, with a penknife or lancet open it at each diviſion thereof, then bind it about with a ſmall ſlang, or narrow liſt of the thin film of a gold-beater's old mould, which moiſtened with your

tongue will ſtick together, keep your flower round, and is ſcarcely to be perceived: If any come all of one colour, the layers from that ſtem will continue ſo, and be of a new kind.

Keep your firſt flowers for ſeeds, letting their pods ſtand as long as you may for danger of froſts, kept as much as may be from wet; then cut the ſtems off with the pod on them, and dry them ſo as not to loſe the ſeeds. The dryneſs of the pods, and blackneſs of the ſeed, argues their ripeneſs.

The bottom of every pod brings the beſt ſeeds, and the largeſt flowers. The ſeeds producing moſt varieties are the ſtriped tawnies. The greateſt variety of double flowers are raiſed from the ſeeds of double flowers, though many times the ſeeds of ſingle ones will produce double. The beſt time to ſow them, is the beginning of April, or near the full moon, on pretty good ground, mixed with the aſhes of two old rotted and ſuperfluous ſlips and ſtems of July flowers burnt, in a place ſo ſhaded, as to have only the morning and evening ſun; ſow them not too thick, and ſift the ſame compound over them a quarter of an inch thick; when the plants are grown to a conſiderable ſtrength, which will be in Auguſt or September following, remove them into beds of a very good ſoil, about the full moon, where they muſt ſtand till they flower; theſe ſeedlings come up ſometimes with three, ſometimes with four leaves, tho' the moſt have but two, and by ſome obſerved, that thoſe with but two leaves prove ſingle, thoſe with more prove double flowers; if you mark ſuch, you will the year after their ſowing find its variety by their flowers, the beſt of which ſet in pots, that they may be ſo placed each ſeaſon, as to have the morning ſun only; not up againſt a South wall, for they love not intemperate heat.

Red

Red Virgin's bower hath many limber, weak woody branches, covered with a thin brown oute bark, and green underneath, winding about any thing it can take hold of; the leaves ſtand at the joints, conſiſting of three parts, ſome notched on one ſide, ſome on both; the flowers the latter end of this month begin to appear from the joints on long foot-ſtalks, made of four leaves, ſtanding like a croſs of ſullen dark red, the roots a bundle of brown ſtrong ſtrings, faſtened to a head, running deep in the ground.

Purple Virgin's-bower, of a ſad heavy bluiſh purple.

The double purple Virgin's-bower, like the former, but bigger and ſtronger, coloured alike in the flower, which is very thick and double; the outward leaves broad, as the others are, but the inward narrow, folded cloſe together, like a large button in the middle of the flower, which opens ſo ſlowly, that the outward leaves fall off before the others ſpread themſelves, and continue flowering the next month; theſe muſt be ſupported againſt a wall: the young and ſmall branches that are apt to die in Winter, prune off in March; the nearer they are cut, the fairer the flowers.

The Indian Jucca, hath a large tuberous root and fibres, thence ſprings a great round tuft of hard, long, hollow green leaves, with points as ſharp as thorns, always remaining, but ſome of the outward ones, which are ſupplied by thoſe that ſpring in the middle: from an old plant well kept ſometimes ſprings a ſtrong round ſtalk, divided into ſeveral branches, which bear divers flowers, ſomething like Fritillaria's, but narrower at the bottom, containing ſix leaves, the three outward veined on the backs, from the bottom to the middle, with a reddiſh bluſh upon white, coming forth in this month, and ſoon

fall

fall away without ſeeding with us. This plant muſt be ſet in a large ſquare box, wide and deep, filled with good rich earth, houſed in winter, and defended in froſts.

Virginian Silk, riſes with one or more round ſtalks, near four foot high, at ſeveral joints ſet with two long, broad veined, round pointed green leaves, on the top of the ſtalk, out of a ſkinny hoſe, a great tuft of flowers comes forth, thirty or forty hanging down on long foot-ſtalks, each conſiſting of five ſmall hollow leaves, of a purpliſh colour; which paſt, come long crooked pods ſtanding upwards, containing flat brown ſeeds, wrapped within a great deal of fine ſoft whitiſh brown ſilk, the root big and white, running far under-ground, and ſpringing up in many places; it flowers in July, bringeth ſeeds and ſilks in Auguſt; it hath been raiſed from ſeeds brought from Virginia; the ſtalks die to the ground every winter, but ſhoot again at Spring, if the place where it ſtands be covered with horſe-dung in Winter to defend it from froſts.

White Jaſmine: from the bigger boughs that come from the root, proceed divers green flexible branches, ſet with winged leaves of a dark green colours, ſtanding two together at the joints, made of many ſmall pointed leaves, ſet on each ſide of a middle rib, commonly three on a ſide, one bigger and more pointed at the end; at the tops of the young branches, divers flowers come forth together in a tuft, each on a long foot-ſtalk, which are ſmall, long, and hollow, opening into five white pointed leaves, of a ſtrong, ſweet ſcent, falling away here with us without ſeeding.

The Catalonian, or Spaniſh Jaſmine, like the laſt in growing, differs only in the flowers, which at firſt open in a bluſh, afterwards white with bluiſh edges,

edges, the branch and green leaves larger, but ſhorter, the whole not riſing half ſo high, the flowers ſweeter than the other.

The Double Spaniſh Jaſmine grows like the laſt, the flowers white, but bigger, and double, containing two rows of leaves, with ſome ſmaller, coming forth in the middle of the flowers, which are as ſweet as the former.

The Yellow Jaſmine hath many long, ſlender branches ſet at diſtances, with three ſmall dark green leaves together, the middle or end leaf being the biggeſt; at the joints where the leaves come forth, ſtand long ſtalks, bearing ſmall long hollow flowers ending in five, ſometimes ſix yellow leaves: the flowers being paſt, round, black ſhining berries ſucceed them; the roots are tough and white, creeping in the ground, coming up in divers places, much encreaſing.

The Indian Scarlet Jaſmine, cometh up from a large ſpread root, with one, two, or more flexible branches, which muſt have ſomewhat to ſupport them, putting forth at every joint ſmall and ſhort tendrils, by which it faſtens to any woody ſubſtance; at the ſame place comes forth two winged leaves, almoſt as larges as Roſe leaves, full of veins, and finely indented on the edges, ſtanding uſually three on a ſide, and one at the end, which are reddiſh at firſt, afterwards of a fair yellowiſh green colour; at the end of the branches comes forth the flowers, many together, long like a fox glove, at the ends opening into five fair broad leaves, with a ſtile and ſmall threads in the middle, of a ſaffron colour; ſome plants have, on the inſide the flowers, ſmall red leaves, others of a deep ſcarlet, veined with ſmall yellow lines.

The Jaſmines flower from July to the middle of Auguſt; the firſt white and common yellow are hardy,

hardy, and endure our winter colds, encreaſing faſt enough by ſuccours; but the Indian yellow and the Spaniſh, muſt be planted in pots or boxes, that they may be houſed in Winter; they are encreaſed uſually by grafting them late in the Spring, on the common white Jaſmine; they may alſo be encreaſed by layers.

The Roſe Bay-tree is of two ſorts, one bringing red, the other white flowers, in nothing elſe differing, its ſtem growing to the bigneſs of a man's thumb, divided into three branches, at each joint bearing long, hard, thick, dark green leaves; at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, of a deep bluſh in the one, and white in the other, conſiſting of four narrower, long, yet round pointed leaves, which here fall away without ſeed.

The Produce of JULY.

Carnations
Amaranths
Amaranthoides
Convolvulus's
African and French marigolds
Aſphodel tuberoſe
Cardinal's flower-
Double ſcarlet lychnis
Campanulas
Virgin's bower
Sweet ſultan
Marvel of Peru
Eagle-flower
China pinks
Female balſams
Sun-flower
Holy-hocks
Fox-gloves
Scarlet beans
Poppies
Gentian
Fraxinellas
Naſturtium Indicum
Veronicas
Nigellas
Lupines
Spider-worts
Stock-gilliflowers
Golden-rod
Fritillarias
Apocinums
Capſicums
Everlaſting flowers
Chryſanthemums
Ragged robins
Linarias
Jaceas

Anthora

Anthora
Acanthus
Lavateras
Globe thiſtle
Bupthalmums
Leucanthemums
Xeranthemums
Mallows
Soap-wort
Eupatoriums
And many late ſown annuals.

AUGUST.

SOWBREAD now appears without leaves, on ſmall naked ſtalks, the flowers coming up folded in the leaves, hanging down their heads and turning up their leaves again, which are in all but five, ſome of a bright ſhining reddiſh purple, as the vernal one; another that flowers in the Spring, is of a pale purple; there are alſo vernal white ones, ſingle and double.

The ſmall purple Cyclamen, and another larger of a reddiſh purple, are both Summer flowers. But the moſt valuable are thoſe that in this month of Auguſt begin to flower and continue ſo in September, and ſome in October, *viz.*

The ivy-leaved cyclamen of Autumn, of the paleſt purple colour.

The narrow leaved cyclamen, whereof one is purple and another white.

The double purpliſh coloured cyclamen, having about a dozen leaves in a flower.

There is another as double, that is white.

The double ones are moſt eſteemed, and hardeſt to be got. The flowers have their leaves faſhioned almoſt like colts-foot leaves, but have ſome indenting

on

on the edges, ſome more, other ſorts leſs, ſome longer, ſome rounder, all of them ſtrangely variegated, ſpotted and circled with white green, about the middle of the leaves on the upper ſide, but that ſide underneath is red. Theſe flowers and leaves ſpring from a round flat turnip root, black on the outſide, not loſing their fibres, therefore ſeldom removed; but their time for tranſplanting is a little before they put forth buds or flowers: They ſeldom encreaſe by roots; therefore are raiſed by ſeeds, the head or veſſel that contains them after the flowers are paſt, ſhrinketh down, winding the ſtalk in a ſcroll about it, and lieth in the ground hid under the leaves, where it groweth great and round, containing ſome ſmall ſeeds, which muſt be ſown as ſoon as ripe in a good light earth, in pots or boxes, and covered near a finger thick; after they are ſprung up, and the ſmall leaves dried down, put ſome more of the ſame earth upon them, and after the ſecond year, remove them to convenient diſtances about nine inches aſunder, where they may ſtand and bear flowers, and probably may yield you ſome variety, either in flower, ſhape, or marking of their leaves.

Candy Tufts, an annual, are now in their prime, and begin to blow in July, they are ſmall plants, about a foot high, their ſtalks ſet with long, narrow, notched whitiſh green leaves; at the top ſtand many ſmall ſingle flowers ſet cloſe together, in ſome all white, ſome have a purpliſh ſpot in the middle, others are all of a pale purple colour, the ſeeds are ſmall and reddiſh, (their roots yearly periſhing) and muſt be yearly ſowed in April; almoſt any ground will do for them.

The everlaſting pea now flouriſhes, bearing many large peaſe like bloſſoms, of a purpliſh red colour, ſtanding on large foot ſtalks, the haum riſes high,

and

and muſt be ſo planted, as to be tied up to or ſupported by ſomething. It dies to the ground in Winter, and riſes again at Spring; in September its pods will be ripe, filled with ſmall peaſe, which muſt be ſowed or ſet in the Spring, and allowed two or three years before they grow ſtrong enough to bear flowers. There is a blue one that is more rare, and continues as long.

The African, and by ſome called the French Marigold.

There are ſeveral varieties the beſt whereof are,

The greateſt double African, or French Marigold, having many winged leaves, purple about the edges, of a dark green colour, the ſtalk riſing about a yard high, divided towards the top into may branches, each branch bearing one large double flower, of a fair gold yellow colour on the upper ſide, and paler underneath; there are diverſities ſometimes come from the ſeeds of the ſame flower, ſome paler than others, riſing out of a large pod, wherein after the flowers are paſt, are contained long narrow black ſeeds, from which the ſeveral varieties are raiſed, ſome coming with large ſingle flowers, with a thrum in the middle, though they ſeed from double ones.

The hollow leaved African Marigold, the flowers thick and double, compoſed of many hollow leaves, opening at the end, in ſome of a deep, in others of a pale yellow colour.

The leſſer double French marigold ſmaller than either of the former, the ſtalks not ſo ſtrong, but twining ſeveral ways, the outward leaves ſometimes bigger than the reſt, and of a deeper and ſadder colour: they flower in Auguſt, the roots periſhing with the firſt froſts, and are yearly renewed by ſeeds ſowed in April in a hot bed; but ſow not any ſeeds from ſingle flowers, but from the firſt of the double ones:

after they are come up to ſome ſtrength, remove them into a rich ſoil that lieth to the ſun, where being watered, they proſper and bear large and ſtately flowers; as broad as the palm of any hand; or as large thick and double, and ſhaped like the red Belgick roſe.

Indian Creſſes, or yellow Lark's Heel, ſpread into many long trailing branches, four or five feet long, which, unleſs ſupported, lie on the ground, and take up a great deal of room, ſmooth leaves and round, the flowers of a fair yellow colour, ſhaped ſomething like a ſingle lark's heel, but the leaves ſtand plainer, and ſome of them ſtreaked with red, the ſeeds rough and uneven, falling off themſelves, and are to be gathered off the ground, the root dying in winter; ſow them in April on a hot bed or otherwiſe, which may be removed into good earth, having the advantage of the ſun, and craggy poles or ſticks of a yard and half high to lead up their wiery branches, which guided up by your hand to the top, when in flower makes a glorious ſhew: the bloſſoms gathered before the Winter, and pickled up with vinegar and ſugar, make an excellent ſallad.

The marvel of Peru, hath a large ſtalk bunched at the joints, ſpreading into many branches, ſet at the joints with fair green leaves, between which and the ſtalk, come forth the flowers on ſhort foot ſtalks, faſhioned like thoſe of a leſſer blue bindweed, narrow at the bottom, and wide open at the brims, of which there are ſeveral kinds, white, red, or yellow, but the rareſt are thoſe with variegated flowers, red and white, or red and yellow, and theſe (like the bindweed) open in the night, and as ſoon as the ſun ſhines upon them, the brims ſhrink inward and wither away, and therefore are ſeldom ſeen, but late in the evenings or early in the morning, for which reaſon they are by ſome called the flowers of the Night; after the bloſſoms are paſt, they are ſucceeded each by one

ſeed,

ſeed, about the ſize and colour of black peaſe, the roots long like a radiſh, black on the outſide, commonly periſhing in the Winter.

They flower from the beginning of Auguſt, till Winter froſts deſtroy them: the ſeeds are ſet the beginning of April in a hot bed, and thence removed into rich earth, where they may have the benefit of the ſun: if any flower not the firſt year, lay horſe litter or dung on them before the froſts, and keep them covered all the winter, they will flower the ſooner the year following, and the roots of your beſt kinds when done flowering, taken up and dried, and each wrapped in woollen rags and kept from moiſture all the Winter, being ſet in the earth the beginning of March, will in their due ſeaſons bear flowers.

Amaranthus, or flower gentle, by ſome called Princes Feather, of which the greater and the leſſer, and of each a diverſity.

The great purple Amaranthus, hath a thick and tall ſtalk, with many large green leaves, the ſtalk divided into many branches, bearing long ſpikes of round hairy tufts, of a reddiſh purple colour, divided into ſeveral parts, wherein are contained a great many when full ripe, of ſmall white ſeeds; of this there are many kinds, large and ſmall, ſome purple mixed with green, ſome all whitiſh green colour, &c.

The leſſer purple Amaranthus, hath yellowiſh green leaves, a little reddiſh, broad at the ſtalk, and ſharp pointed, ſet with theſe leaves, the ſtalk riſes two foot high, branched at the top, bearing long, ſoft and gentle tufts of hair, ſtanding like a pyramid, of a deep ſhining murry purple, laſting ſo many months after it is gathered; the ſeeds are ſmall, black and ſhining.

Amaranthus, of divers colours, differ little either in leaves, ſtalks, or ſeeds, only their flowers are of deeper or lighter colours, of purple, ſcarlet and gold colour. I have had this year ſome ſcarlet and pur-

ple, lemon and orange, ſome ſtraw colour and crimſon, &c. theſe mixed in a pot with African marigolds, ſhew finely.

There are amaranths of three colours, their beauty conſiſting not in the flowers, but leaves; in hot years parted into green, red, and yellow colours, the ſeeds of all being black, ſmall and ſhining, excepting the firſt, and ought to be ſowed as the Africanus on a hot bed, in April, and when grown to any ſtrength, may be removed, where they may have no interception from the ſun-beams, and this yearly, becauſe the firſt froſts deſtroy them: their ſoil muſt be light and rank; if you wiſh to have good ſeeds, ſow them in a hot bed in the middle of March, when grown up to any ſtrength, remove them into another new hot bed, taking them up with earth about them, ſo ſetting them the beginning of May, tranſplant them, where they may ſtand to bear flowers, which this way you will have the ſooner, as alſo their ſeeds, and better ripened, which you may reſerve for two or three years following, for ſo long will they laſt good.

Theſe four laſt being the beſt of ſeedlings, a garden ought not to be unfurniſhed with, (beſides their beauty) to ſupply the vacancy of other flowers in your emptied beds of tulips, ranunculus, and anemonies, till their time of replanting.

There are garden mallows, double holy-hocks, ſnap dragons, toad flax, fox gloves, thiſtles, ſcabious, mullen, fennel flower, bind-weed, larks heels, Canterbury bells, thorn apples, apples of love, garden lupines, ſcarlet bean, ſnails, caterpillars, oak of Jeruſalem and of Cappadocia, triſles adored amongſt country women in their gardens, but of no eſteem to a floriſt, who is taken up with things of more value.

Of little more value is the ſenſitive plant, the humble plant, and *noli me tangere*, conſidering their trouble

trouble in the raiſing, and want of beauty: the firſt on the leaves being touched, ſhrinks from you; the ſecond, when handled, falls down; the laſt, their pods being taken betwixt your fingers, before they are ripe, fly in pieces with a ſudden ſnap; they are all annuals, raiſed from ſeeds, and only propagated for thoſe qualities, and periſh with the firſt froſts, eſpecially the two firſt.

In this month comes the ſtar flower of Æthiopia, having green leaves of a foot long, and an inch broad, woolly when broken, the ſtalk a cubit high, bearing from the middle to the top many large white ſtar-like flowers, with ſome yellowneſs in the bottom of them, with a three-ſquare head, compaſſed with white threads, tipt with yellow, a thick root, round and white, as tender as that which blows in May (the ſtar flower of Arabia) and muſt be uſed accordingly; theſe two, and that which blows in April, the yellow one which is leſs tender, only worth a floriſt's collection and care in preſerving.

The great Indian tuberous hyacinth, the beſt and moſt deſired of all its kinds, hath a thick tuberous knobbed root, formed in ſeveral heads, with many thick fibres at the bottoms of them, from whence riſe up ſeveral ſtrong and tall ſtalks, ſet with divers fair, long, and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom cloſe to the ſtalk, where they are biggeſt, growing by degrees ſmaller to the top, where in this month ſtand many fair large flowers, compoſed of ſix white leaves, ſpread open, like thoſe of a white daffodil, with ſome ſhort threads in the middle, and of ſo ſtrong a ſweet ſcent, that a pot of them ſet in a lower room, with the doors open, will be ſmelt all the houſe over; there is another of this kind, but leſſer in all parts. This is yearly to be taken up in April (though you may do it in September, and keep the roots dry in ſand, or when dry, in papers

in a warm cloſet till April) and then carefully part the roots, not breaking the great fibres, and to replant them preſently thus, put rich earth in the bottom of the pot up to the middle, then ſome natural freſh earth, placing the root therein, but ſo that the fibres may have nouriſhment from that below, then cover the whole root with the ſame freſh earth, and fill up the reſt of the pot, with the rank rich earth that you put in the bottom, then plunge your pot in a hot bed, let it there remain; if that bed make it not ſpring, remove it to a ſecond, till it ſprings graſs high, or two inches, then ſet it under a ſouth-wall, whole in the hot bed, not water it, but afterwards in dry weather water it gently; in Auguſt it will ſhew its rich and fragrant flowers; about the middle of September houſe it, for it will not endure cold or wet, if you would have it off-ſet, then ſet the root naked in rich earth, but probably it riſes not to flower that year.

Shrub mallow, with woody branches with a whitiſh bark, and ſoft woolly whitiſh green leaves, like the currant-trees, large flowers like ſingle holly-hock; ſome deep reddiſh or purple, others lighter, with the bottom of a deeper purple, running into the leaves in ſmall veins: another freſher green leaves and white flowers with a large purple ſpot in the bottom; of this another with its flowers ſtriped with bluſh lines, theſe ſhrubs that grow to a man's height, and ſometimes higher, are increaſed by laying down the branches in the earth, and ſometimes by their ſeeds, which ſeldom come to maturity here; or you may graft them by approach, one upon another, and on one of theſe ſhrubs have all the varieties.

The double bloſſomed wild pomegranate tree, flowers the end of this month, and is the rareſt of all the flowering ſhrubs; if pruned, it grows up high,

high, otherwiſe, in a thick buſh full of ſmall branches, with ſome thorns thereon, and many ſmall ſhining green leaves, which fall away in Winter, and are renewed in the ſpring; at the ſides and ends of the branches, come out many hard coral-coloured cups, and out of them beautiful flowers, as large and double as a province roſe, of an excellent bright crimſon colour. There is another that is leſs in all its parts, ſadder green leaves, and the flowers inclining more to orange colour. You muſt plant it in a box or caſe made of wood, that it may be houſed in the Winter, and in Spring the young ſprouts ſheered off, that it ſpend itſelf not too much in them, and this ſhould be done two or three times. This plant is eaſily encreaſed by its ſuckers or by laying.

The ſhrub ſpirea flowers this month, and riſes up more than yard high, with divers woody ſtalks ſet with leaves, like thoſe of ſally, but leſs, and indented on the edges; on the top of the ſtalks come forth many ſmall pale peach-coloured flowers, ſet thick together in a long ſpike, leſſening by degrees like a pyramid; the root woody and laſting, endures the Winter, and is encreaſed by layers.

The Virginian climer, comes out of the ground in May, with long, round winding ſtalks, more or leſs, and in height according to the age or liking of the plant; it grows with us five or ſix feet high or more; from the joints come forht the leaves, from the middle to the top; it has a claſper like a vine, and a flower alſo; the leaves are broad at the bottom, about the middle divided into three parts, and nicked about the edges; the bud of the flower before it opens, is like the ſeed veſſel of the common ſingle vigella, but longer, having at the top five crooked horns, opening the bud, divideth itſelf into ten parts, ſuſtaining the leaves of the flower, which are many, long, ſharp pointed, narrow, well ſpread

one

one by another, ſome ſtraight and others crooked; theſe leaves are of a whitiſh colour, thick ſpotted with a peach colour, having towards the bottom a ring of a perfect peach colour, and above and beneath it a white circle, adding much to the beauty of the flower. But the moſt ſtrange is the umbrane, which riſeth in the middle, parting itſelf into four or five crooked ſpotted horns; from the midſt of theſe riſeth another roundiſh head, which carries three nails or horns, largeſt above, and ſmall at the lower end: but never with us, that I have heard of, is this flower ſucceeded by any fruit, but in the Weſt-Indies, (where it is a native) it beareth fruit like a pomegranate, containing a whitiſh pulp, and many cornered rough black ſeeds, about the bigneſs of a pear kernel. It has long roots, thicker than the ſarſaparilla's, which run far in the earth, putting up heads in ſeveral places, by which means it is encreaſed; its beautiful flowers ſhew themſelves in Auguſt, the ſtalk dies to the ground every Winter, ſpringing again in May from the roots, which may be covered and defended from hard froſts in Winter; it ought to be planted in a large pot to hinder the roots running, and for houſing in the Winter, and ſetting in the hot ſun in Summer, the hotteſt place that may be, or it will not bear at all; we ſet the pots in the Spring in hot beds to bring them forward.

In this month bloſſoms that curious, pleaſant, fragrant, and ever-green plant, the myrtle, of which ſorts are,

The broad-leaved myrtle; in a thick buſh, full of branches, growing four or five feet high, ſet with bright, ſhining and ever-green leaves, ſomewhat broad and long, and of a ſweet ſcent; at the joints of the branches come forth the flowers, of five ſmall white leaves with ſome white threads in the

the middle, and very ſweet, the roots conſiſting of many ſtrings and fibres, as thoſe of all ſhrubs do.

The leſſer leaved myrtle grows like the former, but not ſo high, the leaves thicker on the branches, ſmaller, pointed at the ends, and of a deeper green colour.

The box-leaved myrtle differs from the laſt, the leaves being round pointed, like box; there is another, called the upright myrtle, haring ſharp-pointed leaves, and branches growing erect; another, called the bird's-neſt myrtle, thick ſet with narrow leaves, and cloſe compacted branches.

The double-flowered myrtle grows like the firſt, but being more tender, grows not ſo large nor ſo high, its flowers being like the other, white, but very thick and double, and of a delicate ſweet ſcent.

The great Spaniſh, or laurel-leafed myrtle, in all parts larger than the former, riſes near two yards high, the leaves are like thoſe of the bay, but a whiter green, ſet in a double row on both ſides, the branches ſweet in ſcent, in flowers and fruits differs little from the firſt.

All but the laſt are preſerved in caſes, and diligently houſed in winter, but this is more hardy, and with any care will endure the violence of winter, though planted at large; it flowers about the ſame time.

The ſweet yellow Indian jaſmine, a beautiful green, and riſes about two feet high, dividing into branches, covered with a purpliſh coloured bark, decked with many fair ſhining dark ever-green leaves, ſhaped ſomething like the pomegranates, but longer and broader; the flowers like the common white jaſmine, but larger and of a fair yellow, and ſweet ſcent; where they grow naturally, they are ſucceeded by fruits like ſmall olives, but flowering ſo late with us, they never come to perfection.

The

The ſtriped phyllirea, the moſt beautiful of all its kinds, deſerves a place with the beſt greens; this plant (if ſuffered) riſes to the height of a man, thick ſet with ſmall branches, and thoſe with ſmall evergreen leaves, edged and ſtriped with white, yet hardy enough to be planted at large, if you defend it a little from ſnows and froſts.

Herb maſtick, unleſs in a backward Summer, flowers in this month, and riſes about a foot high, with ſtiff hard ſtalks divided into many branches, but thinly ſet with ſmall green leaves, two at a joint; at the tops of the ſtalks and branches come forth ſmall white flowers, among a tuft of white downy threads; the whole plant is of a ſweet and pleaſant ſcent; this is encreaſed by ſetting ſlips in April.

Aſyrian maſtick, not ſo tall as the former, ſmaller leaves, whiter, and thicker ſet on the branches, like the myrtle; at the tops of the ſtalks ſtand many green knaps or heads, like thoſe of a ſweet marjoram, but larger and greener; a woody root, the whole plant of a delicate ſcent, very tender and impatient of cold, and therefore muſt be ſet in a pot, and houſed in winter.

The Produce of AUGUST.

Carnations
Sun-flowers
Hollyhocks
Guernſey lily
Tuberoſe
Cardinal's flower
Female balſams
Marvel of Peru
Capſicums
Everlaſting flower
Yellow crocus's
Cyclamens
Convolvulus's
African and French marigolds
Starworts
Amaranths
Amaranthoides
Nigella
Scabious
Sweet

Sweet ſultan
Naſturtiums
Linarias
Stock gillowers
Auriculas
Polyanthus
Golden rods
Mallows
Jaceas
Hieratiums
Geraniums
Xeranthemums
Veronicas
Globe thiſtles
Helianthemums
Alyſſons
China ſtarworts
Poppies
Larkſpurs
Candy tufts
Chryſanthemums
Capſicums
Eringo
Virgin's bower
And many other ſorts of late ſown annuals

SEPTEMBER.

THE true ſaffron comes up with many narrow long leaves, and after them the flowers in form like the former mentioned in the Spring, of a reddiſh purple colour; in the middle are ſome unprofitable ſmall yellow chives, ſtanding upright, as all other kinds have, but in this flower there is alſo three or four longer chives, hanging down on or between the leaves, of a fiery red colour, the true blades of ſaffron, which picked thence, and preſſed between two papers, and ſo dried, is the ſaffron that is ſold in ſhops, the roots are larger than any other kind, and covered with a hairy ſkin, diſtinguiſhing them from the reſt.

The ſilver coloured Autumn crocus, with the three outward leaves ſilver colour, the other three more white, and ſmaller.

The

The Autumn mountain crocus, of a pale bleak blue colour, ſtanding on ſhort foot-ſtalks, ſcarcely appearing above ground at the firſt, but afterwards grows a little higher; theſe two laſt flower not till the next month.

The meadow ſaffron, of which there are ſeveral ſorts worth collecting.

The party-coloured meadow ſaffron, like the crocus's, is compoſed of ſix leaves, ſome whereof are white, others of a pale purple, ſome half white, and half purple, with ſome threads or chives in the middle, like the ſpring crocus. The flowers appear before the leaves, which are of a dark brown colour at firſt, riſing about the end of February, but late in the Spring, are large, long, and green, from the middle of which the ſeed veſſel appears, containing round brown ſeeds; the root like a tulip's, but larger, having a long eminence at the bottom, whence its fibres ſhoot into the ground.

The varigated meadow ſaffron, in every leaf pale bluſh and deep purple, another of this kind of a ſadder purple and bluſh.

The checquered meadow ſaffron of Chio, of a pale purple colour, thick ſpotted and checquered with bluiſh purple, with ſmall but beautiful flowers; the root ſmall and tender.

The double meadow ſaffron, like the common one in colour, but very double, and of a pale purpliſh colour: there is another double one of a deeper purple.

Theſe are to be ſet about the end of Auguſt, and will flower ſome in September, the reſt of the month following, and after their green leaves have appeared, and driven down, the roots are to be taken up, and ordered as other bulbous roots; by ſowing their ſeeds, you may raiſe other rarities.

The Produce of SEPTEMBER.

Amaranthus
Guernſey lily
Cyclamens
Colchicums
Sun-flower
Holy-hocks
Tuberoſes
Double violets
African and French marigolds
Female balſams
Antirrhiniums
Marvel of Peru
Naſturtiums
Convolvulus's
Saffron crocus's
Spider-worts
Poppies
Lark-ſpur
Annual ſtocks
Candy tufts
Venus looking-glaſs
Aſters of ſeveral kinds
Auriculas
Polyanthos's
China pinks
Stock gilliflowers
Carnations
Chryſanthemums
Scarlet beans
Capſicums
Lupines
Golden rods
Double Soapwort
Tree Primroſe
Snap-dragons
Ox-eye
Helianthemums
Campanulas
Xeranthemums
Jaceas
Lavateras
Elichryſums
Oriental mallows, &c.

OCTOBER.

AS there is no plant in this month begins to flower, that is worth notice, its room ſhall be taken up in deſcribing a plant, that is always in flower, and how to order that and its nice attendants, *viz.*

The orange-tree, which in Spain, and in other hot countries, grow to tall and fair trees, but with us the higheſt to a man's height (that I have ſeen or heard of.) The bark of the elder boughs is brown, and the younger green, with ſome thorns, large leaves of a freſh ſhining green colour, twining a little like ivy, with many ſmall holes in them, of a ſtrong ſweet ſcent, and never falling till new thruſts them off; the flowers are of a whitiſh colour and very ſweet, followed by ſmall round green fruit, which in time grows to be ſomewhat large, and of a yellowiſh red colour.

The orange-tree being one of the fineſt greens, and as tender as any; I ſhall here name the moſt tender that muſt be houſed, with care in Winter, and how to order them, after I have mentioned our common greens that grow without that care.

With the leaſt care: Yew, the fir, tree of life, cypreſs, ſtone crop tree, evergreen oak, holly, laurel, bays, holy holly, box and gilded, evergreen hathorn, ſtaff tree, privet, phyllirea, Spaniſh-broom, Engliſh-broom, and goſſe.

With more care: Phyllirea ſtriped, lauruſtinus of ſeveral ſorts, myrtles of divers ſorts, yellow Indian jeſſamine, the roſe bay or oleander, the Indian bay.

With moſt care: lemons and oranges.

To ſave room, we will here name other nice plants, that muſt have the like care: the ſame directions for ſome, will ſerve them all, *viz.*

The bloody double wall-flower, cranes bill, tuberoſe hyacinth, blue borage-leaved auricula, and bears ear ſanicle.

Theſe plants are ſet in caſes, and, with oranges and other tender plants, houſed in Winter, and encreaſed by layers; the beſt time to tranſplant the hardier ones, is about the tenth of March; for the more

more tender, to be ſet in caſes the end of April: the earth fit for them, is the digeſted earth of a melon bed, equally mixed with fine loamy earth, lying, and often turned the foregoing Winter, and ſifted through a wire ſieve before put in your caſes; then taking your plant, cut the roots a little, eſpecially at the bottom, ſpreading the roots; ſet it not too deep, rather let ſome of the roots appear: and laſtly, ſettle it with temperate water (not too much) ſet them in the ſhade for twelve days, and afterwards expoſe them to the ſun.

The beginning of May, give all your houſed plants freſh earth, taking out of the tops of your pots and caſes, the old earth three or four fingers deep, and looſening the reſt with a fork or ſome fit inſtrument, ſo as not to hurt the roots, then fill them up with your beſt and richeſt ſoil, half neats dung well rotted, and mixed, that hath been preſerved for ſuch uſes, that the virtue may be waſhed down into the reſt of the earth, to nouriſh and comfort your plants: water them, as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon requires, with diſcretion: ſprinkling your greens all over with clear water, will make them have a more delicate appearance.

Your myrtles will ſhew finely intermixed with pots of July flowers.

About the middle of Auguſt is the ſecure ſeaſon, for removing and laying your perennial greens, oranges, lemons, myrtles, phyllireas, oleanders, jeſſamines, arbutes, and other rare ſhrubs, as pomegranates, beſt roſes, &c. by taking the ſhoots and branches of the laſt ſpring, and pegging them down with a hook-ſtick, in very rich earth (but it muſt be perfectly conſumed) watering them on all occaſions in ſummer; in twelve months, they will be prepared for a removal, which muſt be in fit earth, and ſet in the ſhade, kept moderately moiſt,

not over wet, leſt you rot the young fibres: within three weeks after expoſe them to ſome more airy place, and give them a little of the morning ſun, but not a full ſun till a fortnight after.

About Michaelmas (according as the ſeaſon admoniſhes) in a fair and clear day, your rareſt greens and plants being dry, lodge them in their winter-quarters (your green houſe,) recruiting them with freſh earth (as in May) to nouriſh them all Winter, leaving at firſt your doors and windows open, giving them all the air you can, unleſs the winds be ſharp, and the weather foggy; encloſe them by degrees, unleſs the froſts force you to do it ſooner, and encloſe them by ſhutting up windows and doors together; myrtles are more hardy, and will endure out till the next month after.

When the cold comes on, ſet ſuch plants that will not endure houſing, into holes made in the earth two or three inches lower than the ſurface thereof, under ſome ſouth wall or pale, covering them with ſweet and dry moſs, and then putting glaſſes over them; in all warm and ſun-ſhine days, or in gentle and ſweet ſhowers, give them air by wholly uncovering them: thus may you preſerve your precious ciſtus's, marraccos ſeedling, choiceſt ranunculus and anemonies, &c. Thus govern them till April, and then go on again as before taught; but remember that in November you exclude all cold you can out of your green-houſe, by cloſe ſtopping all chinks, by laying ſtraw and mats where cold may enter; if it freeze in your conſervatory (for which you muſt ſet a bowl of water on purpoſe to know) kindle ſome charcoal, and put it in a hole ſunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it; if the plants be exceeding dry, and it do not freeze, refreſh them ſparingly with qualified water, *i. e.* mingled with a little ſheep or cow-dung, but then

then take heed of wetting the leaves therewith: at all times when the air is warmed by the beams of the ſun, in a fine day the ſun darting on the houſe, open your windows and doors that way, but ſhut them again before the ſun be off; obſerve alſo, that it is better to give houſed plants too little water than too much, and that aloes or ſedums muſt have none at all.

The Produce of OCTOBER.

Single anemonies
Polyanthos's
Carnations
Stock gilliflowers
Aſters
Anterrhiniums
Amaranthus
Double violets
Saffron crocus's
Colchicums
Cyclamens
African and French marigolds
Marvel of Peru
Single wall-flowers
Capſicums
Heart's-eaſe
Golden rod
China pinks
China ſtarworts
Linarias
Tuberoſes
Guernſey lily
Female balſams
Convolvulus's
Lupines
Scabious's
Venus looking-glaſs
Navelwort
Jaceas
Jacobæas
Hawkweeds
Sweet ſultans, &c.

NOVEMBER.

IN this month the ſtrawberry-tree is in its greateſt glory; the body hath a rough, but the branches a ſmooth bark, with leaves alternately green like the bays, finely purled about the edges, and long, yet round pointed; the flowers grow on the

ends of the branches, with long ſtalks, and are ſmall little white bottles, like thoſe of the lily of the valley, which are of little beauty, but ſucceeded by red berries like to ſtrawberries, harſh in taſte, containing ſmall and many ſeeds; the whole riſes not here to two yards high, its uſual height in its native country Ireland; the berries are its beauty, which are ripe in this month; and therefore herein placed, which being mixed with its fine green leaves, are very delightful to the eye. Young plants are raiſed from ſeeds and ſome by layers, but it is long e're they root, and when removed the earth muſt be taken up with them, and carefully planted, being nice whilſt young, but when older are hardy, and will proſper under any warm wall.

The Produce of NOVEMBER.

Single anemonies
Gentiallas
Polyanthos's
Stock gilliflowers
Double violets
Striped lily
Double Colchicums
Heart's-eaſe
Some ſtarworts
Two ſorts of golden rods
Perennial Sun-flowers
Leadworts, &c.

DECEMBER.

THE true black Hellebore, from a root of many long brown ſtrings, running deep in the ground, and faſtened to a big head, ſpringeth up many green leaves, ſtanding on large ſtiff foot-ſtalks, divided into eight or nine parts, indented about the edges; the flowers come forth in this month

month upon ſhort foot-ſtalks, ſhaped like ſingle white roſes, at firſt white, at laſt turn to a bluſh colour, with a pale yellow thrum, and a green head in the middle; by many called the Chriſtmas Roſe.

The Produce of DECEMBER.

Single anemonies
Stock gilliflowers
Single wall-flowers
Primroſes
Antirrhiniums
Snow-drops
Spring cyclamens
Black Hellebore
Winter aconite
Polyanthos's
Narciſſus's
Helleboraſter
Tangier fumitary
And the narrow-leaved golden rod

GENERAL

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND RECEIPTS.

Of watering Plants.

IF you fear dry weather, do not defer it too long before you water, but do it it gently before the earth is too dry, due conſideration being had to the depth of your roots, and thoſe that are deepeſt, ſhould be watered moſt.

Uſe not well-water for tender plants, it being too chill and cold, nor that which runs long on ſharp gravel, except it ſtand ſome time in tubs mixed with dung.

If your plants be great growers, requiring heat, put horſe-dung in your water; if the water be bad, then put dung into it to help it: let it ſtand in the ſun and open air uncovered: if your plants be fine and tender, then put the dung of ſheep,

ſheep, cows, deer, or aſſes into the water; the worſe the ground and more barren, be ſure to put in the more dung. Take care you water no plants with ſtanding ditch water, nor water that ſtinketh; for ſweet water (not too clear) and freſh mould (not muſty or tainted with ſtinking weeds) is as proper for tender plants, as ſweet and good food, warm and clean lodging for tender perſons.

Large and navigable rivers, that receive much ſoil by waſhing ſtreets, and the many ſinks that run into it, afford an excellent water for all ſorts of plants.

Water all ſeeds with the ſmalleſt or rain-like drops you can, and not too much at a time or too fiercely, leſt you uncover their roots.

For flowers and plants whoſe leaves lie on the ground, water them at ſome diſtance, by making a hollow circle about the plant and pouring water into it, by which means you avoid annoying the leaves by diſcolouring water, or chilling the roots by too ſudden coldneſs.

Uſe not any liquors for watering, either naturally hot as ſpirits, or artificially made ſo by heating over the fire.

All ſorts of fibrous roots are confirmed in their growth by convenient watering; but for bulbous and tuberous roots, the gardener's hand ought to be more ſparing.

To know the particular flowers that will alter for the beſt.

Experience gives us this truth, that the ſeeds of ſuch flowers as differ in number of leaves, in ſhape, in colour, will produce flowers very different from the ordinary kind of flowers, though produced all of one flower but a year or two before: nay a particular flower among many others of one plant, ſhall

ſhall bring more double ones, then twenty others that are not qualified like it; and is, or ought to be known to all that raiſe flowers; as for example, the ſtock gilliflower that hath five, ſix, or more leaves, the ſeed of ſuch a particular flower, will produce more double ones, than thoſe plants that bring forth but four leaves, twenty for one.

If you be curious, as floriſts ought to be, you may obſerve the ſame rule in ſeveral other flowers that have no thrum in the middle, as auriculas, primroſes, wall-flowers, campions, &c. When you find one or more leaves than your ordinary number, you may conclude, their nature hath ſet one ſtep forward in altering from the ordinary kind: There a lover of plants ſhould be diligent. Thoſe flowers alſo which bear ſeeds when double, as the gilliflower, African, &c. ſowing the ſeeds of ſuch double flowers, they will bring you more and better flowers, a hundred to one, than ſingle ones; and in ſowing the ſeeds of ſuch, you ſhall have ſeveral varieties, but moſt marked with the colour of the mother plant; and ſome of theſe will run, as it were, beyond the limits of nature, and then they will break, or have pods in the middle, and then never bear ſeed more. July flowers have alſo their ſign, which will bear ſeed, and which will not: thoſe that will bring ſeed (if weather and other accidents hinder not) have their horns in the middle of the flower: It is obſerved alſo in the marking of flowers, that the ſeed of thoſe that be ſtriped, ſhall bring the moſt ſtriped ones, and ſome of different colours and ſtripes, their ſeed all alike.

Their places of ſowing and ſetting.

Care muſt be had in ſowing ſeed, or at leaſt in ſetting, where you intend they ſhould thrive; that the ground bear the beſt proportion that may be to the

the places, and the particular mineral, vein, nature, or quality of the places, where ſuch plants, in other parts uſed to grow; not to put mountainous plants in low and moiſt grounds, &c.

Bog-plants require, when they be tranſplanted into gardens, either a natural or artificial bog, or to be placed near ſome water, by which there is great improvement of all ſorts of flags, and particularly the aromatical reed.

The artificial bog is made by digging a hole in any ſtiff clay ground; or there may be clay brought in, and laid to bind the hole or pit, in the bottom or floor, and the ſides likewiſe, ſo thick, that the moiſture may not be able to get through; and filled with ſuch earth and water (though I would have the earth richer) as may make a like conſiſtence to the bog where the plants you ſet in it did at firſt naturally grow.

Requiſites for the manner of laying.

For laying, it is neceſſary that in its due ſeaſon you cut the plant you lay, after the manner you cut July-flowers, in laying them, unleſs in ſome plants, that take any way, as vines; and it is ſo much the better, if in roſes, and other layers of a woody ſubſtance, with an awl you prick the ſtock at the place laid, as it is done by circumpoſition, that is, the mould is borne up to the bough, which is taken off; which is done in the Spring, before the ſap riſes, in February or beginning of March.

Of making Sets by Art.

Nature uſually provides this way of propagation, without the induſtry of man called to her aſſiſtance; but that not generally in all plants, nor always in any one; therefore well worth learning of thoſe that delight

delight in gardens, to know any means to enlarge this way of propogation beyond the bounds it is carried to by nature's courſe. And it is done by baring the roots of plants of woody ſubſtance, and then making a cut of the ſame faſhion with that which is made in layings, not towards but from the plant: Into this clift a ſtone muſt be put, or ſomething that will make the root gape, and the part cut ſtand upwards: Then cover the root over three inches with light mould, and the lip that was lifted up will ſprout into branches, the root of the old tree nouriſhing it: When the branches are grown, cut off this plant, with its roots, to live of itſelf; if you can, leave an eye on the lip of your root, which you after inciſion lift up, and the branches will the more ſpeedily and certainly iſſue out of the root ſo cut: This is called ſtarting a root.

To change the colours of ſeveral flowers whilſt in the bloſſom.

Burn brimſtone under roſes, and you will, according to the time you apply this fume to them, find the tips, or moſt of their leaves change their colour.

To any flower of a purple colour, as the tulips, crocus, hyacinth, iris, &c. if a pencil be dipt in ſpirit of vitroil, and ſtroaked along the leaves of ſuch coloured flowers, or that part where the flowers are ſo coloured, where the vitriol remains, it ſhall preſently be turned to a delicate and rich ſcarlet, to the admiration of thoſe that underſtand it not, paſſing by a flower, and at their return, to find it thus richly marked, contrary to their firſt obſervation: But take notice, leaves ſo ſerved, will wither the next day.

Directions for making a Hot Bed.

The hot bed is thus made: You ſhould have ſome convenient place in your nurſery, open to the ſun, and ſo that freſh dung may be laid up to every ſide, when grown cold to heat it again. Let your horſe-dung be thrown up in one corner of the ſtable, till you have a quantity ſufficient and proportionable to the ſize of your bed, which muſt be ſuitable to the quantity of ſeeds you have to ſow on it.

Let ſtakes be driven into the ground four foot aſunder at each end in breadth, the length at your pleaſure and occaſion; fill up both ends and ſides with ſtakes a yard above ground, about a foot aſunder, and wind them round with rods, or ropes made of hay or ſtraw, then fill it with horſe-dung and wet litter, two feet high ſuitably, and tread it equally cloſe and hard down, then raiſe it two feet higher with the ſame kind of new horſe-dung, which tread as the former, the whole of an equal hardneſs; this do, till it is a yard high at leaſt; after being well trod, let boards, or board laths be laid round on the top edgeways, to keep in the rich ſifted earth, that is to be laid over your bed four inches thick, that of an old hot-bed well-rotted, or the beſt mould you can get; put ſmall poles, or hazel rods archways over it, the ends ſtuck in on each ſide, for the ſupporting of mats, hair-cloth, or canvas, that muſt be laid over it, which will cauſe it to heat the ſooner; when the violence thereof is over, which you may feel with your finger, it being to be little more than bare warm; then ſow and ſet your ſeeds: Senſible and humble plants, melons, cucumbers, &c. And when they come up, be ſure to give them air, or elſe they will preſently turn yellow, and ſpoil your choiceſt ſeeds; cover them with glaſſes from the ſun, a little from the earth, to give them air, and

ſome part of the day take and raiſe them off to acquaint them with the ſun by degrees, and when grown ſtrong, remove them into rich earth, in your garden, keeping them from the mid-day ſun, till well ſettled and rooted, by often, but gentle watering.

AN

AN APPENDIX TO THE TREATISE of AURICULAS.

Single ſtriped Auriculas.

1. PURPLE and lemon colour, an old flower well ſtriped, ſmall eye, and quickly waſhes.
2. Fine violet and white.
3. Fine ſky and white.
4. Philemot, ſome ſtripes of yellow, bad eye.
5. Hair colour with ſome ſtripes of a lighter.
6. Needle-work, pale peach and white in ſmall ſtreaks.
7. Hair colour and lemon, well marked, a good truſs of flowers, large, and white eye, but ſometimes comes all yellow.
8. Hair-colour and lemon, well marked, and good eye, but every way leſs than the former.
9. Dark murriſh crimſon and gold colour, well marked, and good truſs.
10. Deep crimſon and gold colour, rarely marked, with a large ſparkling ſnow-white eye.

11. Deep purple and ſtraw colour, good eye.
12. Scarlet and gold colour, large truſs, well marked, and fine white eye.
13. Windſor auricula, crimſon and gold colour.
14. Brick colour and yellow, well marked, large truſs, and good eye.
15. Crimſon and yellow, very large flower, and large white eye, good truſs, well marked.
16. Dull fleſh colour, and pale lemon.

Double Auriculas.

1. Double yellow.
2. Double buff.
3. Double crimſon.
4. Double hair colour.
5. Double yellowiſh green.
6. Double reddiſh liver colour.
7. Double liver colour.
8. Double bluiſh purple, which I ſaw Mr. Egerton meaſure by a new half-crown, without the leaſt preſſing the leaves, and it proved near a ſtraw's breadth broader round the half-crown.
9. Double peaſe bloſſom colour, but little leſs than the former.
10. Double murriſh red, a fine colour.

Double ſtriped Auriculas.

1. Double liver-colour and yellow, a good flower, large.
2. Double crimſon and yellow, a delicate flower.
3. Double purple and yellow, the beſt and deareſt.

Let me adviſe thoſe that can obtain it to mix ſea-ſand with their ſally earth, and rotted neats-dung, in equal proportions for their compoſitions, to ſet their auriculas in, and put them in large boxes a yard and a half long, ſomething above half a yard wide, and one foot high; they will thrive the better, having more liberty to draw nouriſhment than in earthen pots, or little ſquare boxes, and to ſet but three in a row for the breadth, and ſo proportionably for the length.

DIRECTIONS

What ought to be done in the

FLOWER-GARDEN,

For each MONTH in the YEAR.

JANUARY.

PRESERVE your beſt gilliflowers, and auriculas from too much wet or ſnow, by laying down the pots they are planted in; or if in beds, by ſupported coverings, at the diſtance of a foot or more: Alſo what ranunculus's or anemonies are appearing; but give them as often as you can in ſuitable weather, arings, by taking off their coverings, but when ſun ſets, put them on again.

Keep your conſervatory cloſe where the greens and nice plants are houſed: if it freezes very hard, put ſome clear lighted char-coal in the middle of the room, a little let into the ground; and if the ſun ſhine clear on the windows and doors thereof, open them to let in his noon-beams, but be ſure to ſhut em cloſe again.

FEBRUARY

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FEBRUARY.

SOW auricula-ſeeds in mallow-earth; place the beſt pots in the ſun; ſecure your choice flowers in beds with piles, if they appear above ground, and plant ſome anemonies, the weather being open, for later flowers; place your boxes ſown with choice ſeed, free from ſharp winds, and ſecured from too much wet.

MARCH.

SOW auricula-ſeeds, as directed for Michaelmas; alſo ſweet-williams, wall flower, ſtock July flowers, Venus looking-glaſs, candy tufts, French honey-ſuckles, primroſe and cowſlip-ſeeds, lark-ſpurs, roſe campions, lychnis, campanula, Indian ſcabious &c. alſo pinks, or rather July-flower-ſeeds.

On your hot-beds ſow French marigolds, amaranths, Indian creſſes, marvel of Peru, &c. Senſible and humble plants, tranſplant July-flowers, and auriculas, if occaſion, and all other fibrous rooted plants, new earthing up your unremoved auriculas, July flowers, &c.

Pluck up weeds whilſt young, after a gentle ſhower.

APRIL.

CONTINUE hot-beds for exotics that arrive not to perfection without them, and remove them thither, till the air and common earth be qualified with ſufficient warmth to preſerve them abroad. Take out your Indian tuberoſes, parting their offſets, (not breaking their fangs,) and put them into natural earth, in a pot, a layer of rich mould beneath and about it, to nouriſh the fibres, but not to touch

touch the bulbs; then plunge your pots in a hot-bed, temperately warm, giving them no water till they ſpring, and then put them under a ſouth wall; in dry weather water them freely, and expect in Auguſt a rare flower. Thus treat the narciſſus of Japan, or Garnſey-lily for a later flower.

Put tiles over your beſt tulips, which are commonly ſet together to be ſo ſerved.

Begin to open the doors and windows of your green-houſe, and uſe the inhabitants by degrees to the air.

Shelter your young ſeeding auriculas from hot gleams of the ſun, or expect them all to be killed: What auriculas are ſtriped, having any part of them come of a ſelf colour, ſo mark, that they may (if not preſently) be parted from the reſt; for otherwiſe they will infect the whole.

Let not weeding be forborn.

MAY.

TRANSPLANT amaranths, French marigolds, Indian creſſes, marvel of Peru, &c. from your hot-beds into good and rich ſoil, as much as may be in the ſun, where they may ſtand and bear flowers.

Bring out your oranges, lemons, and other greens, out of the conſervatory, and you may now tranſplant and remove them into boxes filled with good natural earth, taken from under the turf in good paſture-ground, and mixed with one part of rotten cow-dung, putting ſticks, brick-bats, ſhells, or any rubbiſh that will make the earth be light, and make paſſage for the water at the bottom; cut the bottom roots eſpecially a little: ſet your plant therein, but not too deep; rather let ſome of the roots appear above ground; then ſettle them with tempe-

rate

rate water, but not too much, and ſet them in the ſhade for ten or twelve days, then expoſe them to the ſun.

Give all your houſed plants freſh earth at the top, in place of ſome of the old, a hand depth being taken away; with a fork looſen the reſt, without hurting or wounding the roots; let what you add be excellent ſoil, well conſumed, and well ſifted that the virtue thereof may waſh in, and comfort the plant, and when you unhouſe them cleanſe them from their contracted duſt.

Gather the ſeeds of your anemonies as the dew riſes, or you will loſe it by the wind; ſow hot and aromatic herbs, and in the full moon plant ſtock gilliflowers in beds.

Pluck up weeds before they ſeed.

JUNE.

TRANSPLANT autumnal cyclamens, gather the ripe ſeeds of choice flowers, inoculate Jaſmines, roſes, and roſe ſhrubs.

Take up anemonies, ranunculuſſes, tulip roots, keeping them ſo as they do not mould, till you plant them again.

Lay July-flowers, which will ſtrike root in ſix weeks, and be ready for tranſplanting into a light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten ſoil and ſifted; plant ſix or eight in a pot, to ſave room in Winter, and keep them from too much rain.

When the July flowers are blown, let the good kinds be kept for ſeed, letting them have but few layers to give nouriſhment to, and but few buds; you will find the ſeed pod to be filled with the fairer ſeed, and to hold the more certainly. Preſerve not any for this purpoſe that break their pods, be ſure to keep your earlieſt flowers for this end, that the ſeed may have ſun enough to ripen them, preſerving them as much as may be from wet.

JULY.

JULY.

SLIP ſtocks, and other lignous plants and flowers: lay myrtles, jaſmines, and other greens: make trial of the ſame by orange-trees; if they take, they will certainly be the more hardy.

Lay July-flowers that were not fit to lay before, cut off withered ſtalks of flowers, and clip box after rain.

Sow anemony ſeeds in fine ſifted rich earth in beds or boxes.

Take up early autumnal cyclamens, and tranſplant them as ſoon as may be; gather early cyclamen ſeeds, and ſow them in pots preſently.

The end of this month ſift your beds of off-ſets of tulips, and for anemonies, ranunculus, &c it will prepare it for replanting ſuch things as you have ready in pots; or to ſet in naked ground till the next ſeaſon; as amaranths, marvel of Peru, Indian creſſes, &c. that the beds may not lie bare and unfurniſhed.

AUGUST.

TAKE up the bulb roots of lilies, &c. Bartholomew-tide is the only ſecure ſeaſon for removing and laying perennial greens, oranges, lemons, myrtles, phyllireas, oleanders, jaſmine, ſtrawberry-trees, and other rare ſhrubs, as pomegranates, roſes, and whatever is moſt liable to froſts, taking the ſhoots and branches of the laſt ſpring, and pegging them down with a hook-ſtick in very rich earth, perfectly conſumed; water them on all occaſions in ſummer; by this time twelve-month they will be ready to remove into good earth ſet in the ſhade,

kept

kept moderately moiſt; three weeks afterwards, ſet them in ſome more airy place, but not in the ſun, till fifteen days more.

Now put new earth in your pots of auriculas, tranſplant and divide their roots into a light rich earth; alſo your beſt primroſes and ox-lips, campions, or lychnis calcidonices; tranſplant ſeedling anemonies, and ſet colchicums, ſpiderworts, fritillaries, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

AS the weather directs, about Michaelmas, in fair weather be ſure to avoid a foggy day, replace your choice greens, and rareſt plants (being dry) in the conſervatory; as oranges, lemons, Indian and Spaniſh jaſmines, oleanders, aloes, ſedums, &c. ordering them with freſh mould, as taught in May, to nouriſh them all the winter, leaving as yet the doors and windows open, giving them much air, ſo the wind's not ſharp, nor weather foggy, till the weather's more cold and ſharp; and as that increaſes, the more encloſe them, till wholly ſhut up, as the weather gives occaſion; myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer.

The cold coming on, ſet ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, into the earth, the pots two or three inches lower than the ſurface of the earth, under a ſouthern expoſure, covering them with glaſſes, clothed with ſweet and dry moſs; but upon all fair days, and in ſunny and ſweet ſhowers, take them off.

Thus preſerve your marum ſyriacum, cyſtus's geranium nocte olens, flos cardinalis, maracoes, ſeedling arbutus, choice ranunculus, and anemonies; and

and thus covering them till April, plant tulips, and all bulbous roots, but your choice of each defer till the latter end of the next month.

Sow auriculas, crocus, primroſe, and cowſlip-ſeeds, fritillary, and tulip-ſeeds, &c.

OCTOBER.

SET your choice tulips; you may now alſo ſow their ſeeds, plant ſome anemonies and ranunculus's in prepared earth, but they muſt be covered, when they appear, from the froſts, that will otherwiſe kill them all: Therefore your beſt, ſet not till December.

Remove your beſt and niceſt July-flowers to ſhelter from much rain or wet, and where ſnow may not be apt to fall on them, and bruſh it off gently when fallen, on thoſe that are not capable of ſhelter: And this month trim them all up with freſh mould.

NOVEMBER.

SOW auricula-ſeeds, cover peeping ranunculus's, &c. plant fibrous roots, roſes, ſyringa's, pionies, &c. If the weather require it, quite encloſe your tender plants, and perennial greens, ſhrubs, &c. in your conſervatory, ſtopping all entrance of cold, eſpecially ſharp winds: If the plants are exceeding dry, and it does not freeze, refreſh them ſparingly with qualified water. (i. e. mingled with a little ſheep dung, or cow-dung) If it freeze in your green-houſe, which you may know by a diſh of water ſtanding there, kindle ſome charcoal as before directed.

DECEMBER.

DECEMBER.

PRESERVE anemonies, ranunculus's, and beſt July-flowers from great rain, ſharp winds and froſt; let the doors and windows of your green-houſe be well matted, and guarded againſt cold.

Now ſet in open weather, your beſt ranunculus's, in a bed of old rotten thatch or ſtraw that is nearly turned to earth, with good mould above and below them; alſo your beſt anemonies, in a light, yet rich loamy earth, ſifted through a wire riddle.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. DRESS your gardens, and trim your ſmall trees and ſhrubs, when the moon is in Libra or Capricorn.

2. Set or cut any tree or ſhrub, if you would have its growth retarded, in the decreaſe of the moon in Cancer.

3. Set, cut, or ſow what you would have ſpeedily ſhoot out again, or ſpring or grow, in the increaſe of the moon.

4. When you ſow to have double flowers, do it in the full of the moon; and when the plant is grown to a ſize fit to be removed, do it alſo in a full moon, as often as you tranſplant them.

5. Neither graft, ſet, ſow, or plant any thing that day whereon there happeneth an eclipſe either of ſun or moon, or when the moon is affected by either of the infortunes Saturn or Mars.

THE VERMIN KILLER.

To kill Rats and Mice.

TAKE wheat-flour and bitter almonds, and make them into a paſte, and lay it in their holes, and it kills them; or caſt hemlock ſeed into their holes, and it kills them; or pot-aſhes thrown into their holes, will kill them.

To catch Moles.

Lay a head of garlick or onion before their holes, and they will immediately come forth; or wild cucumber juice; or dregs of oil poured into their holes, which kills them.

To kill Weaſels.

Wheat-flour and ſal-ammoniac made into paſte with ſome honey; throw it where they come, they eat it greedily, and it kills them. Rue laid about your hen's neſt, drives them from the eggs.

To kill Piſmires.

Origanum beaten to powder and ſtrewed before their holes; or melt cirenicum in oil, and pour it where they are, and it kills them.

To kill Flies.

Take origanum and allum, and beat them with milk, and ſprinkle the places where they come.

ANTS may be enticed from their holes, by dew worms cut into ſmall piece s and ſtrewed in proper places; then they may be eaſily deſtroyed by pouring boiling water on them from a water-pot.

CATERPILLARS ſhould conſtantly be picked off from trees and plants before they leave their nefts, when a great many may be deſtroyed at a time.

EARWIGS may be catched in ox's-*h*oofs, or in bowls of tobacco-pipes, placed on the tops of the ſticks, which ſupport your Carnations, and then killed.

GRUBS may be taken by looking over the plants every morning, and where you obſerve any of them eat, ſtir the ground an inch deep round the place with your finger, and you will readily find them out.

SLUGS amongſt peaſe, may be deſtroyed early in a fine morning, when mild weather, by ſtrewing of ſome ſlaked lime pretty thick over the ground; do it whilſt the lime is hot, but don't ſcatter it too thick on the Peaſe.

SNAILS and SLUGS may be beſt prevented from doing miſchief by wrapping a hair line round the branches cloſe to the wall. The hair in the lines to be pretty ſhort. Beds of flowers, &c. may be defended by faſtening the line two or three times round the borders.

TIT-MOUSE, or TOM-TITS, may be catched with bird-lime.

WORMS may be deſtroyed by ſteeping walnut-leaves for three weeks in water, and then pouring the ſame on the ground; the bitterneſs of which will make them come out of their holes.

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